The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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UNIVERSAL LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS SURE OF DISCUSSION, GERMAN ASSURANCE

24-HOURS NOTICE THAT GREECE MUST REMOVE HER ARMY

Order Withdrawal Entirely From Thessaly to The Peloponnesus

DELIVERED ON 14TH

Further Demands in Reparation for Attack Are To Follow

OUT OF CONTROL

Allies say of Greeks; Liable to Become Menace To Macedonia Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, December 15.—An ultimatum, to which a reply must be given within twenty-four hours, handed to the Greek Government at 3 p.m. on the 14th, demands the withdrawal of the entire Greek force from Thessaly and the transfer of a specified proportion to the Peloponnesus, with arms and ammunition.

The demands in reparation of the events which occurred on the 1st and 2nd will follow.

The Piraeus, December 15.—The Allied ultimatum points out that events have conclusively proved that neither the King nor the Greek Government sufficiently control the army to prevent it becoming a menace to the peace and security of the Allied armies in Macedonia and, therefore, the Allies are obliged to demand the carrying out of the movements of troops and material indicated in the earlier message. Furthermore, similar movements of troops northward must be stopped.

Non-compliance with these demands will be regarded as a hostile act. The ultimatum states that the Allied Ministers are instructed to leave Greece unless the communication is fully accepted within twenty-four hours.

The blockade will be maintained pending full reparation for the recent unprovoked acts of the Greek forces and until sufficient guarantees for the future have been given.

GRAND CROSS TO KAISER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 12.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in the name of the Army, has asked the German Emperor to accept the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. The Emperor has assented.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 22
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Dec. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 20
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Jan. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 23
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.

The French mail of November 12 is due at Hongkong on Dec. 20, and here on Saturday, December 23. Left Singapore on December 10, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Why Are Motor Car Owners Allowed to Decide Shanghai Shall Have No Speed Limit?

This, Especially When Secretary Admits Most Cars Not Owned or Controlled by Automobile Club

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—The suggestion made by "Pedestrian" in one of the morning newspapers that the letter of Mr. Beck's be sent as a contribution to "Punch" would be more amusing reading if all of the facts in connection with this subject—that of speed regulation for motor-cars—were made public.

The increase in the number of fatal accidents, as many as three in one day, forced a suggestion upon the Municipal authorities that "speed limits" be made a part of the Traffic Regulations, the same as are in force in nearly every other community where motor cars are in use.

After very careful consideration, the Municipal authorities decided:—

"That an expression of the views of the Automobile Club of China, representing an important section of Ratepayers who would be affected by a regulation of this kind, has been sought; and that it is found that the Committee of the Club does not favor its imposition owing to the great difficulty which would be experienced in its enforcement.

"The Council also has formed the opinion that a speed limit would not, under local conditions, be likely to lead to the useful result which might perhaps be anticipated elsewhere. It is understood that the Club (Automobile Club of China) intends to issue a circular to its members requesting attention by themselves and their chauffeurs to the necessity of driving slowly in congested districts, and requesting them also to draw the attention of the police to any cases of inconsiderate or dangerous driving which they may witness."

"The Speed Limit" is a law to control automobile owners and drivers, and it certainly must appear funny for the authorities to inquire of the motor car owners if they want a law to control themselves and drivers.

Mr. Beck in his letter of the 13th states:—

"Of course, there are many inconsiderate drivers, but the Club has circulated a notice to its members requesting them to drive, or instruct their chauffeurs to drive, slowly and carefully in all congested areas, and we trust that the appeal has not been in vain. The majority of cars, however, are neither driven by, nor owned by members of the Club, and over these persons the Club has no influence; they can only be controlled by the Police Force."

As the decision of the Council has been made in deference to the views of the Automobile Club of China and the Secretary officially advises that "the majority of cars are neither driven by, nor owned by members of the Club, and over these persons the Club has no influence; they can only be controlled by the Police Force," it certainly is time for the Police to have the power to act, especially when the question or the issue is one of life or death to some member of this community. Inclosing my card, I am,

Yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.

50,000 Men In Conservancy Work In Northern Anhui

Deepening Sui River For Last 40 Miles; Effect on Huai River Red Cross Project; Situation as to Famine Relief

Those interested in the proposed American loan for river conservancy in northern Anhui, which the American Red Cross has tried to help negotiate for the Chinese Government, may be surprised to learn that river conservancy on an extensive scale has already been begun in that region entirely without outside aid. The work is being done entirely by the provincial authorities under the direction of Ni Shih-chung, civil governor of Anhui.

Ground was broken about a year ago, when forty-two thousand laborers were employed. The number has recently been increased, until it is probable that now over fifty thousand men are actually working. The extensive nature of the undertaking can be seen from the fact that it is proposed to employ this number of men for from four to six years, during the larger part of each year.

The work being done is the deepening of the channel of the Sui River for the last forty miles before it enters Hungtze Lake. For a large part of the distance an entirely new channel is being dug because the old is too winding. On a recent visit the writer estimated the width of the new channel from dyke to dyke as about two hundred feet, and the depth from the top of the dyke to the bed of the channel about forty feet. The work is of course being done entirely by hand, the earth being carried in baskets from the bed of the stream and deposited on the two sides to form dykes.

The entire expense of the undertaking is being borne by the three magistracies of Nanhsuchou, Lingpi and Szechou, the three magistracies which are expected to benefit most from the completed work. It is an inspiring sight to stand on an eminence and see this thriving human beehive as far as the eye can reach in both directions, and to realise the enormous power of China's masses, if properly directed, to execute great public works. For the three magistracies that are bearing the entire burden are the very districts that are being featured far and wide though the American press as being in dire need of famine relief. The work is of course being done by forced labor, every hundred families in the three magistracies furnishing twenty-five laborers. It has been very difficult to ascertain just how the work is financed. The general impression gained by questioning laborers and overseers and others in the district is that each village furnishes food and tools for its own laborers and that the expenses of oversight are met by a heavy increase in the land tax. Work is suspended each year during the busy farm season.

The question naturally arises—what is the relation of this work to the larger conservancy scheme proposed by the Huai River Conservancy Commission which the American Red Cross sent out to investigate conditions. This is not altogether easy to answer. The main purpose of the plan proposed by that commission was to drain the Huai valley by forming an adequate channel for the waters of Hungtze Lake to reach the sea. If that plan is carried out it would seem that any deepening of streams flowing into Hungtze Lake would be a valuable part of the system. Unless the main scheme is carried out, however, it is hard to see what great advantage can be gained by digging a channel into a lake that already has no adequate outlet.

Another subsidiary purpose of the work may be to provide waterway from the extensive coal fields which are said to exist near the headwaters of the Sui. There is danger however that this large amount of forced labor and increase of taxes, especially during a year when harvests are below the average, may so prejudice the rank and file of the farming population against conservancy of any form, that any proposal for more adequate conservancy in the future will be met by great local hostility.

Meanwhile there is evidence in the great work now going on that conditions in Anhui do not at the moment necessitate any unusual famine relief work.

7,500 CAPTURED IN BIG FRENCH RUSH IN WESTERN AREA

Pierce all Front Along 10 Kilometers to Depth Of 3 Kilometers

LONG PREPARED

Take Vacherauville and Louvemont, also Hardaumont And Besonvaux Farms

TRENCHES RUSHED

Berlin Concedes Reverse, Adding Fighting Still In Progress

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 15.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There have been fairly lively artillery actions south of the Somme, on both banks of the Meuse and south of Bon Homme.

The communique this evening reported: After several days' artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy this morning, north of Douaumont, between the Meuse and Woevre, on a front exceeding ten kilometers. The enemy's front was everywhere pierced to a depth of three kilometers.

Make 7,500 Prisoners

Besides numerous trenches, we captured the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont and the farms, chambrettes and works of Hardaumont and Besonvaux. We have not counted all our prisoners, but 7,500, including 200 officers, have already passed our collecting station.

We took or destroyed numerous guns, including heavy field-pieces and trench-guns, besides a great quantity of material.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, our air-service brilliantly participated. Our success was complete, our troops displaying the greatest enthusiasm and our losses were slight.

Berlin Admits Defeat

London, December 15.—The official communique issued in Berlin this evening reports: Strong French attacks east of the Meuse, since the forenoon, gained advantages in the direction of Louvemont and Hardaumont. Fighting continues.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We entered the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Monchy-au-Bois, southward of Arras and bombed some dug-outs full of troops. An attempt made by the enemy to raid us, in the neighborhood of Hulluch, failed.

We bombarded and set fire to a dump in the neighborhood of Pys.

General Haig reported this evening: An enemy attack at Les Boeufs was crushed. We raided their trenches southward of Armentieres and eastward of Vierstraat.

A powerful enemy raiding party endeavored to enter our lines southward of St. Eloi. The few who reached our trenches were immediately ejected. The enemy's losses were severe.

Danish Referendum Sanctions Sale Of W. Indies To U.S.

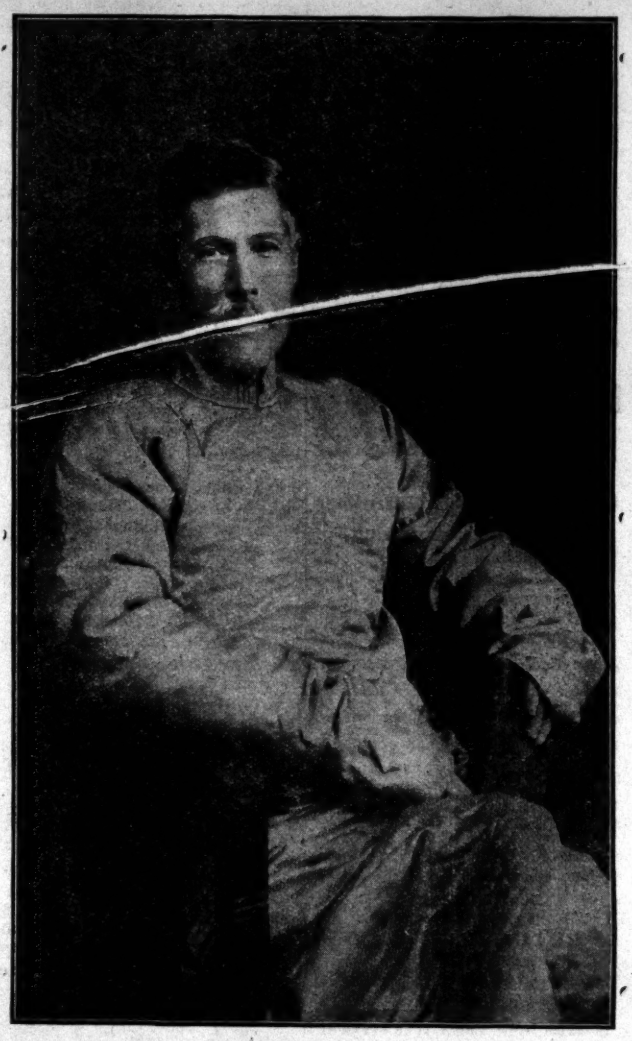
Reuter's Service

Copenhagen, December 14.—The plebiscite on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies has resulted in 283,694 votes in favor and 157,596 against.

The Weather

Fine and milder weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 57.2 and the minimum 28.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.2 and 31.0.

Sir Robert Ho-tung, Honored By Hongkong University, Has Many Friends Here And In N. China



Sir Robert Ho-tung

Remarkable Business and Philanthropic Career; Munificent Gifts Of Man Who At 15 Started Life In Indoor Staff Of Customs

Sir Robert Ho-tung, of Hongkong, who was among those reported in yesterday's cables as receiving the Hongkong degree of Doctor of Laws from Hongkong University, has many friends in Shanghai and Northern China. His career at Hongkong and his munificence have kept his name well to the fore in recent years.

Prominence has recently been given in the press to Sir Robert's splendid gifts in connection with War Charities and contributions, and also the Endowment Fund of the University of Hongkong.

A Hongkong boy, Sir Robert was born fifty-three years ago. His early education was obtained in the Central School (now Queen's College) at Hongkong, when the late Dr. Frederick Stewart, an eminent educationist, was headmaster of the school.

At school young Ho-tung gave promise of success in after-life, for, by dint of perseverance in studies, he attained the coveted position, among school boys in those days, of a monitor in the highest class. Leaving school at the age of fifteen he joined the indoor staff of the Canton office of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The position offered little scope for his ambitions, and, after remaining in the Customs for two years, he resigned and took up a junior assistant compradoreship with the leading British mercantile firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

With this firm his energy, intelligence and business acumen found ample room for development. His advancement was steady and sure. So successful, indeed, was he in his early business career that from a junior position he advanced to the responsible and important office of Compradore.

He used the extensive influence and responsibility which the office gave him to the benefit of the firm he was employed by and to his own advantage. Success after success led him on to the top rung of the ladder of commercial achievement in Hongkong.

It was at this time that Sir Robert began to take the keenest interest in the public affairs of the British Colony wherein the Chinese community was concerned. He served on practically every Committee working under the Government for the promotion of the interests and well-being of the Chinese inhabitants on the Island, and was elected Chairman of Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital, the principal Chinese institution in Hongkong. Failing health, later, compelled him to remain less in evidence where affairs requiring physical energy were concerned. He has, nevertheless, retained an abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Colony and its Chinese population. He has not been found wanting at any call for the loosening of the purse-strings which he holds with a somewhat generous hand. To him the British residents at Kowloon owe the erection of the school building for an exclusive school for British children within the suburban dependency of Hongkong.

Sir Robert's extensive travels throughout Europe and America—not to speak of his frequent pleasure and business visits to North China and Japan—gave him a broad outlook of affairs and an intimacy with Western methods and thought, which have contributed not a little to the success he has built up for himself.

From small beginnings he soon acquired a considerable fortune. So great is the wealth he has amassed that it is no exaggeration to say that Sir Robert stands today for the Colony as a bulwark of financial strength. With almost every industrial concern in Hongkong is he associated. As a shareholder in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the leading steamship companies his interests are extensive and important. He is a director of several of the companies with their registered offices in Hongkong.

Sir Robert Ho-tung has given liberally to Charitable and Educational Funds started from time to time in Hongkong. His latest contributions are detailed in a Reuter's tedegram.

(Continued on Page 2)

EMBASSY IN U.S. SANCTIONS ISSUE OF DECLARATION

Washington Cabinet Has 3 Hour Discussion; Offers No Comment

ALLIES' PLEDGES

Premiers Vow Allegiance To Common Ideals And Promise to Belgium

DUMA IS DEFINITE

Votes Unanimously Against Any Peace Negotiations At Present Moment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 15.—The German Embassy has authorised the statement that it is certain that one of the most important subjects for discussion at a peace conference would be the universal limitation of armaments.

The Cabinet, today, for three hours, considered Germany's peace overtures. It is officially announced that the proposals will be transmitted to the Entente, unaccompanied by any expression of opinion by the United States Government.

Britain and Servia Stand Fast

London, December 14.—Mr. Lloyd George and M. Pasitch, the Servian Premier, have exchanged messages expressing the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war until the independence of Servia has been restored.

Mr. Lloyd George has also exchanged messages with General Trepoff, the Russian Premier, Signor Boselli, the Italian Premier and Chevalier de Brocqueville, the Belgian Prime Minister, containing mutual assurances of the strengthening of their friendships, their unflinching efforts to secure victory for their common ideals and adherence to their pledges to Belgium.

Viscount Grey, thanking the Emperor of Russia for his kind wishes on his retirement, reciprocates the hope of a continuous development of the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Acknowledging a similar message from M. Saratoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Grey trusts that the sacrifices made in the war by Russia and Great Britain will perpetuate their mutual confidence and good-will.

Duma Rejects Offer

Petrograd, December 15.—The Duma has unanimously resolved against entering into any peace negotiations whatever at the present time.

The resolution passed by the Duma followed a speech by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pokrowsky, who said that Germany's offer of peace did not surprise the Allies. More than once during the war, Germany had put out feelers for a separate peace.

Now, realising her powerlessness to break the unshakable alliance, she officially proposed peace negotiations, the real meaning of which was an attempt to profit at the last moment from her fleeting territorial conquests, before her domestic weakness was revealed. Russia indignantly repudiated the mere idea of suspending the struggle against an enemy whose forces were shaken, but not broken and who was seeking a breathing-space by a deceitful offer.

In this inflexible decision, Russia was in complete agreement with her allies. No subterfuge will prevent Russia carrying on the war till the enemy have been crushed.

The resolution says that it believes the proposals made by Germany are a new proof that the enemy is weakening. Her hypocritical attitude is not counting on likely success, but is endeavoring to shift the responsibility for the war on others.

It believes that a premature peace would not only be of short duration, but would raise up the danger of a new bloody war. Real peace is only possible after the military power of

the enemy has been decisively broken down and Germany's definite renunciation of the aspirations which render her blameable for the present struggle.

Scornful Criticism

A semi-official Note scornfully criticises the peace proposals and declares that all the innumerable sacrifices of the Allies would be nullified by a premature peace with an enemy exhausted but not yet brought down.

The Note reviews the previous efforts made by Germany to create among her own people the idea that there were prospects of peace, in order to obtain their support and animate the troops. It dwells on the attempts made to sow discord among the members of the Entente, by reports of a separate peace.

It declares that the lack of sincerity and the objects of the new proposals are evident. It points out that the enemy need heroic measures to fill the gaps in their armies and, simultaneously, are projecting a sort of serfdom, in the guise of compulsory military work.

The German Government is striving to persuade its people that its offer of peace has been refused and, therefore, its enemies are responsible for the continuation of the war.

Ridicule German Claims

The communique then proceeds to ridicule the references made in the German Note concerning their respect for the rights of other nations and shows that the idea of the hegemony of Germany everywhere predominates in it. It declares that no favorable ground exists for peace negotiations.

The speeches of the Premiers of the Allies have convinced Germany of the inacceptability of her proposal. This explains her avoidance of the mention of peace conditions.

"We are convinced that this new enterprise will be condemned as a failure, like previous efforts. The Entente would assume a terrible responsibility before their people and all humanity if they suspended the struggle. No illusory proposals made by the enemy can weaken the firm determination of the Entente to continue the war to final triumph."

Tokio Expects No Result

Tokio, December 15.—The papers state unanimously that they expect no results from the German peace proposals.

Flushing, December 14.—There have been great rejoicings among the German soldiers in various frontier places in Belgium, due to their belief that peace is imminent. Their behavior everywhere is that of a victorious army.

Amsterdam, December 14.—Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the German Imperial Chancellor, congratulating him on his speech, which he read "with deep emotion and great satisfaction, as a great moral demonstration of the strength of Germany. We soldiers know that there is at present no higher or holier duty than prosecuting our victory with the utmost energy, living and dying for our Kaiser and Fatherland."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg replied: "The deeds of the army on land and water have cleared the way for the magnanimous decision of the Kaiser and his allies. If it does not please our enemies to terminate the war, our soldiers will fight to secure our fatherland a strong and lasting peace."

Japan and the Peace Offer

Tokio, December 14.—(Eastern News Agency). With regard to the German peace proposals the Japanese newspapers in Tokio agree that they have no prospect of success.

The Asahi states that the peace proposition of the enemy has no sincerity and adequate principles and without doubt will never be able to move the Powers allied to Japan. The Asahi sneers at the peace proposal.

The Jiji Shimpo also states that there is absolutely no prospect of peace and it is firmly believed that the Powers allied to Japan will reject the proposal with the one word "no." The same paper regrets that financial circles in Tokio became excited over the report about peace, thus causing a temporary panic. The paper hopes that financial circles will in future take a more circumspect attitude.

The Russian ruling to prohibit imports to Vladivostock is reported to have been effected from December 15th.

Germany's Opposition To U.S. Relief Body Recalled by Britain

Restrictions Forced Blockade Which Is Made Excuse For Deportations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—The rejoinder of the British Government to the German reply of the 12th, regarding the deportations from Belgium, recalls that Germany rejected the scheme of the American Relief Commission to import raw materials to Belgium and export the manufactured articles, for the purpose of keeping industry going and also recently refused to allow exports of goods manufactured from home materials, for instance, glass, unless paid for with cash, to which the Allies were unable to consent, owing to the monstrous monetary levies imposed on the Belgians.

Furthermore, the Germans stopped all local relief works in Luxembourg and idleness was thus created by the Germans for the purpose of excusing the cruel severity of the deportations, by means of which Germans are released for military service.

HOLLAND KEEPS READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Ammunition Supply Increasing Daily; Still Fears Being Dragged Into War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, December 14.—Replying to the Budget Report for 1917, the Minister of State said that Holland's munition supply is daily increasing. The Government was still of opinion that there was danger of Holland being dragged into the war and, therefore, it was unavoidable that sufficient military forces should be at its immediate disposal.

Transport Algeria Sunk; Two Vessels Captured

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 13.—The Admiralty reports: On December 4 a German submarine, near Malta, sank the transport steamer Algeria of 4,000 tons, which was in the service of the French Navy. The Algeria was bound from Salonica to France. Of the military persons on board 1 officer and 6 men were taken prisoners.

During the night of December 9, German sea forces from Flanders made an advance into the Soofden (?) They stopped the Dutch steamer Caledonian and the Brazilian steamer Rio Pardo. Both carried contraband and were en route for England. They were brought into port by the German sea forces.

MANY SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers Saint Ursula (5,011 tons), Harlyn (1,794 tons), Harlington (1,089 tons) and Burnhope (1,941 tons), the Norwegian steamer Bjor (1,090 tons) and the French four-masted barque Emma Laurens (1,152 tons).

News Brevities

The Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., notifies its consumers, that owing to the advance in the price of coal, the undermentioned rates will be charged for gas from January 1, 1917, throughout the foreign and Chinese Settlements of Shanghai:—

Lighting, Cooking and Heating $1.80 per 1,000 c.ft.

Gas Engines and Chinese Cookers $1.70 per 1,000 c.ft.

Alleyway Lamps $1.30 per month.

* * *

La Vogue draws special attention this week, being the Yuletide season, to its display of evening and afternoon dresses, a fresh shipment of which has just been received. There are also being shown stylish coats in tweed, velour du nord, etc., and many other dainty garments and fashionable adornments.

* * *

Mr. W. G. R. Murphy, of Andersen, Meyer and Co., and well known on local athletic fields, is sailing next Friday on the Tenyo Maru to join the British fighting forces. He will proceed from San Francisco to Vancouver and may join the Canadians but failing that will go on to London. Mr. Murphy has been a member of the Shanghai Scottish for the last two years. He was formerly on the staff of THE CHINA PRESS and the good wishes of a wide circle of friends will accompany him. His firm we understand are keeping his place open for him.

* * *

The China Times reports that the German Minister to Peking is expected to come to Shanghai and thence will proceed to Nanking and Hankow.

* * *

Mr. R. W. Wells, of Messrs. Maitland and Co., and Sergeant in "A" Company, S.V.C., leaves for England on the 30th inst. to offer his services to the British Government.

Koerber Forced By Germany to Retire

Was Too Firm Towards Hungary For the New Policy Of Conciliation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, December 14.—The fall of the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Koerber and his Cabinet is due to the influence of Germany, which is displeased with Dr. von Koerber's firmness towards Hungary. Germany favors a conciliatory policy by Austria towards Hungary, with the object of establishing closer political and economic relations between Austria, Germany and Hungary.

Dr. Spitzmuller is an ex-employe of the Deutsche Bank.

ANOTHER V. C. WON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Bernard Freyberg, D.S.O., of the West Surrey Regiment, for brilliant leadership and utter contempt of danger. He carried the enemy's front trenches, rallied and reformed his men, successfully attacked a second objective, taking many prisoners, again rallied his men and held a very advanced position, unsupported, under heavy fire, for the remainder of the day and the whole of the next night.

When re-inforced in the morning, he organised and personally led an attack against a strongly-fortified village, which was captured, 500 prisoners being taken. He was wounded four times, but refused to leave the line till he had issued final instructions, which enabled a very advanced objective, on which our line was eventually formed, to be permanently held.

Sir Robert Ho-tung Honored by H'kong

(Continued from Page 1)

which has recently appeared in these columns and will bear repetition.

Sir Robert Ho-tung has subscribed $100,000 to the British War Loan, of which amount he has donated $50,000 of War Bonds to the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University, being his fourth munificent gift to the University. Sir Robert Ho Tung's gifts now comprise:

$10,000.—to the University six years ago.

$50,000.—to the University in 1915.

$5,000.—annually for ten years to the University.

$50,000.—6% War Bonds to the University.

$10,000.—to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

$30,000.—for 2 aeroplanes and motor ambulances.

$6,000.—towards the cost of the Tai Yau Bank aeroplane, these in addition to liberal donations to local and Canton relief funds.

The foregoing list does not by any means exhaust the extent of Sir Robert's munificence. He has contributed so largely to the Hongkong University that it will be no matter for surprise if Sir Robert shortly earns for himself the soubriquet of the "Rockefeller of Hongkong." He has also founded minor Scholarships at Queen's College.

Sir Robert is a Justice of the Peace for Hongkong. In 1914 he received the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by King George V. He has also been decorated with the Order of the Chai Ho, Third Class, by the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai; and Second Class of the same Order by President Li Yuan-hung.

BATTERING IN BALKANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 15.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There have been intermittent artillery actions along the whole front in Macedonia, especially in the region of Doiran. Our fire dispersed an enemy column, north of Monastir. The Allied air-men have been very active.

London, December 15.—A Servian official communique reports fierce fighting north of Budimirci.

EAT WHAT YOU FANCY.

FANCY WHAT YOU EAT

Only healthy full-blooded people can boast of never finding fault with their meals. A keen appetite for simple diet, with no thought of pains to follow, points to sound digestion. It is, therefore, a reasonable argument that good digestion is connected with a healthy and an abundant blood-supply.

Verification is supplied by the fact that victims of dyspepsia never are full-blooded; also there is testimony from thousands of men and women who have been cured of dyspepsia and indigestion by renewing and increasing their blood-supply through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills are recognised as an effective method of making new blood, hence their value in nervous dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach weakness.

So profit by the experience of numberless readers who in this way have banished weak, disordered digestions; these today live happily, with healthy appetities, taking whatever wholesome food their palates fancy. The prompt sharpening of appetite following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is one of the earliest signs that these pills are doing you good.

Try this cure. Buy Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at your dealers, or send to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 for one bottle or $8 for six.

Free.—Victims of weak digestions should read the treatise "What to Eat." Send postcard for free copy to above address.

Air-Flo'al TRADE MARK

TALC

the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.

ASSORTED ODORS

Wistaria, Corylopsis, Lilac; also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.

Talcum Puff Co., Mfrs.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Oriental Agents,

Shanghai,

Hongkong and

Manila P.I.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

KODAK Finishing

with us is a speciality. Try us with some of your work and be convinced

Burr 2 Broadway

YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE

A. H. FOX SPORTING GUNS!

THEY ARE HERE.

Fully Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.

SQUIRES, BINGHAM CO.

17a Nanking Road

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR 'XMAS DUTIES TO OTHERS

will no doubt be honestly carried out. You will buy presents for relatives and friends; you will extend such hospitality as is within your power; you will make certain charitable donations; and if your country is engaged in war, you will subscribe to one or more of the war funds—

But what is your 'XMAS DUTY to yourself?

If you can afford it, you ought to buy a 'Xmas present for yourself. Think of the satisfaction to be obtained in buying something that has a lasting value, and, above all, an increasing value.

BUY YOURSELF

A PLOT OF LAND

in either of the settlements, and by the time another 'Xmas dawns, you will have no cause to regret your purchase.

Whether you want to build a home, or whether you want the land for investment purposes, there is no way in which you can spend your money to better advantage.

WE CAN HELP YOU.

Our speciality is land for any purpose, in large or small lots, in any locality.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39, Nanking Road.

Do Your Gift Buying Early

Gifts That Should Appeal To a Lady.

"Countess" Silk Stockings	$2.75 pair
Dents Italian Kid Gloves	2.00 ,,
Initial Handkerchiefs	3.00 doz.
A dainty Umbrella, silver mounts	$10.50
A dozen of Tissue Handkerchiefs	3.75
Handsome French Scarf, from	3.50
Pretty Muslin Collars, many Styles	1.50
Black Foxeline Cravats New Style	11.50
Rich Satin Down Quilt	23.50
Empress China Dinner (service for 6)	18.50
Charming Salad Bowl with Servers	10.50
Ladies' Dressing Case well fitted	8.50
Seal Grain Leather Music Case with handle	3.50
Tan Leather Purse nickel fastening 3 pockets	1.00
Manicure Set, Ebonized fittings, Sheffield steel	5.75
Black Seal Leather Writing Case 10 x 8 inches	5.50
Ladies' Wrist-Bag, in Black Leather.	2.75
Pretty Presentation Watch and Chain in Velvet Case	11.50
Ladies' Companion, containing needles etc.	2.50
Black Morocco Jewel Case with Key	3.00
A Bottle of Junots Famous Perfume	$2.50 to 6.50
Set of Electro-plated Fruit Knives and Forks	14.50
Oval Entree Dish, finest Birmingham Electro Plate	22.50
Lovely Satin Eider Down Quilt 6½ x 4 ft.	23.50
"Queen Anne" Plated Tea service, The set	32.50

Gifts That Will Appeal To The Little Miss.

Charming Doll's Villa at	$3.50
Toy Piano Strong Wood Frame	2.00
Toilet set for the Dolly's Home	1.00
Summer House for Dolly's Garden	0.55
Folding Beds for the Dolly	60 cts. & 85 cts.
Doll's Bath set 55 cts.	$1.00
Brush and Comb set for Doll's Home	0.50
Pastry set for the Doll's Villa Kitchen	1.00
Toy Tea sets in China for Toy Town Villa.	3.00
Cheaper Toy Tea China sets, very dainty	1.00
Aluminum Tea sets for the Villa 1.35	2.00
China Dinner sets, remarkable value	2.75
Metal Dinner set for 6 guests	2.50
China Toilet set in white & gold	1.00
Charming Dressed Doll for Hostess	11.50
Cheaper Dressed Doll as a companion.	2.00
Undressed Jointed Dolls	$.75, 1.00 & 2.50
Rubber Dolls, whistle when squeezed,	65 cts. & 75 cts.
Undressed Character Dolls, very life like	$1.75 & 5.00
Celluloid Boy and Girl Dolls, Colored	0.55
The "Babs" Celluloid Doll.	$0.45, 0.55 1.00
Brush set to clean Dolly's House	2.00
Dean's Stuffed Baby, 24 ins. high	2.50
Children's Stories from Shakespeare.	2.50
Nice Tan Leather Purse.	I.00
Neat Music Case in Straight Grain	1.75

Gifts That Will Appeal To A Man.

A Gillette Razor in Case	$12.50
A Pair of Field Glasses	22.50
Hall marked Silver Writing Set	37.50
The Country Complete Golf Outfit	60.00
Silver Mounted B. B. B. Pipe in case	7.50
An Icy Hot Flask 1 pint size	3.75
A good English Leather Kit Bag 24"	30.00
Dressing Case for his Table	8.50
Nickel plated Shaving Stand	5.00
Pelham Bridle to fit China Ponies	13.50
Smart "Granit" Fibre Suit Case	16.50
Morocco Note Case Silver corners	7.50
A Dozen Pyramid Handkerchiefs	5.00
Six Pairs of Phoenix Silk Socks	9.00
Jaeger Pure Wool Coat Sweater	13.50
Trouser Presses always acceptable	9.50
Real Irish Poplin Scarf, any shade	2.00
Useful Double Breasted Ulster coat	15.00
Pair of Dent's Tan unlined cape gloves	3.75
An Auto Strop Razor in case	12.00
Military Hair Brush, satinwood back	2.50
Black Morocco Writing Case.	10.00
An Onoto Fountain Pen at	7.50
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen	6.50
Swan Fountain Pen various styles from	6.50
Pair of Military Brushes in case	6.50
Army & Navy Watches, open face	6.00
Smart Wool Muffler, all shades	1.50
One Dozen Linen Handkerchiefs	6.50
Warm Comfy Flannel Shirts	5.00
Smart Dressing Gown for now	13.50
An All Wool White Sweater	5.00
Really Nice Umbrella from	2.75

Gifts That Will Appeal To The Little Man

Toy Gardening Set, big value	$ 2.00
"Structatox" an Educational Toy from	4.50
Clockwork Train, a complete set	10.50
Box of Carpenter's Tools.	$1.50, 2.00 2.75
Pictures and How to make Them	1.50
Conjuring Tricks for the 'Xmas Party	1.75
Boxes of Toy Soldiers, 5, 7 & 10 in box	1.00
Toy Paint Boxes strongly made	1.75
A Daisy Air Gun, popular and reliable.	2.00
An Outfit as a Territorial Officer.	3.50
Fretwork Outfit, complete on card	1.75
The Ideal Shooting Game, Gun & Target.	1.20
Meccano, The Bright Boy's Game.	4.75
Powerful Toy Cannon, on Wood Wheels	2.50
Harbutt's Plasticine for busy fingers	$0.90 1.75
Building Block in Strong Wooden box	$1.00 2.50 3.50
Wisdom Blocks, the new constructional toy	$1.75
Safety Rocking Horse, a dandy model	$50.00
Toy Motor Car, stylish make	$40.00
Toy Wood Horses on strong wood wheels	$1.75 2.75
Victor Motor Car, a fine little model	$30.00

Gifts That Will Pacify The Baby

Celluloid Rattles in all shapes and Sizes.	$0.50, 0.55 and 0.75
Colored Celluloid Balls, all Pretty Colors	$0.20 & 0.30
Celluloid Boy and Girl Dolls, 6 inches High	$0.55
Stand-up Celluloid Dolls, Can't be knocked down	1.00
Goose on Wood Stand, Squeaks when pulled	1.00
Toy Trumpets, with Fancy Cord and Tassels	$0.60, 1.00 and 1.25
Musical Boxes, Nickel Plated	$1.75 and 2.50
Duck with Chime Roller to pull along	2.00
Chime Roller with long Handle to Push.	1.00
Chime Roller to pull along with String.	1.00
Toy Celluloid Windmill, very pretty	0.55
Musical Windmills, painted tin.	0.55

XMAS CRACKERS
XMAS CRACKERS

A Huge Selection On The Ground Floor.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Headquarters of Santa Claus. **SHANGHAI** The Kiddie's Paradise

Alphabetical Sale A Success

Union Church Ladies Raise Funds for Queen Mary's Auxiliary Hospitals for Convalescents

Day after day, night after night, Shanghai seems never to let up in the good work of helping to alleviate in some way the distress which is being caused by the war. The slightest chance is eagerly seized upon for the raising of funds. The Nursing Home Sale of Work, Nurseryland, the Italian Fete, have had their day: yesterday was the occasion of a very special effort by the Union Church Ladies Society as the result of which a goodly sum will be realised for a worthy cause—Queen Mary's auxiliary convalescent hospitals at Roehampton for soldiers and sailors who have lost their limbs in the war.

The Ladies' Society is to be heartily congratulated on a most successful function, and especially must thanks be tendered to Mrs. W. H. Lunt, President: Mrs. F. C. Armistead, Vice-President: Mr. W. H. Lacy, treasurer: and Mrs. Kenneth Logan, secretary; together with the ladies of the General Committee, all of whom worked very hard in organising the Alphabetical Sale.

The hall presented a very animated and happy spectacle in the course of the afternoon and evening, thronged as it was all along by a very large crowd of jubilant children with their insistent demands on loving fathers and mothers for "Twenty Cents to see Punch and Judy" or some such-like ultimatum. The stalls were arranged round the hall and very prettily decorated they all were, while the hall itself displayed a nice array of flags, bunting, and foliage. Mrs. H. Phillips declared the sale open and wished it all success in a short happy speech and Sir Everard Fraser afterwards gave a brief address, congratutating the ladies on the success which attended their work last year when the income was sufficient for the provision of a couple of motor ambulances for H. M. forces. The Ladies Society had certainly demonstrated its usefulness and he hoped the Alphabetical Sale would be even more successful than last year's function.

Then the sale started and from three o'clock onwards the stall holders and their assistants had a strenuous time coping with the demands of insistent purchasers. Side-shows were largely patronised, the "Punch and Judy" entertainment being a high favorite. It was in the capable hands of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and, at twenty cents a visit, the youngsters had a cheap and glorious entertainment. Aunt Sally came in for sad treatment and had she not been well looked after by Messrs. Leach and Kilner would most assuredly have failed to survive her many ordeals. A lady palmist was in attendance for those keen on seeing into the future while a character-reader demonstrated the undoubted abilities of his large clientele. After dinner, when an auction of the unsold goods took place, an informal program was given by Mrs. Kleine, with an accomplished band of entertainers, who delighted all.

The stalls were as follows:—

A. (Arts):—Mrs. Ortwin and Mrs. Mackintosh.

B. (Fancy Bags):—Mrs. Rea and Mrs. Sinclair.

C. (Cushions, Cosies and Centers): —Mrs. A. S. Jones and Mrs. Gibb.

D. (Dolls and dolls' furniture):—Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Watt.

E. (Eggs):—Mrs. Anderton and Mrs. Pullen.

F. (Flowers):—Mrs. Pugh and Mrs. Fryer.

G and H. (Handkerchiefs, etc.):—Mrs. Hueber and Mrs. Malcolm.

I. (Ice-cream):—Mrs. Lacy and Mrs. Grant.

J. (Jams): Mrs. Darroch and Mrs. MacGillivray.

K. (Kimonos):—Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Malpas.

L. (Loyal Legion Stall):—Mrs. Morgan and Assistants.

M. (Marmalade and Mincemeat):—Mrs. T. Robertson and Mrs. Kilner.

N. (Novelties):—Mrs. Hamlyn and Mrs. Joseph.

O. (Oranges and Orange Cake):—Mrs. Metherill and Mrs. Millar.

P. (Pictures):—Mrs. Simon and Mrs. Dallas.

Q. (Quilts):—Mrs. and Miss Jansen.

R. (Real necessities):—Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Sandys.

S. (Sweets):—Mrs. A. R. Wilson and Mrs. K. Logan.

T. (Tea):—Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Aiers, and assistants.

V and W. (Vests and Woollens):—Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Smith.

All the stalls did a roaring trade and the receipt books last night must have brought many a pleased smile to the ladies who presided.

AMUSEMENTS

With the approach of the festive season there is an all-round briskening up of the entertainments at the various theaters in the Settlement and during the next two weeks many special attractions will be featured for patrons of the after dinner shows.

At the Apollo

There was the usual packed Saturday house at the Apollo last night when the star film was "A Daughter of the People," as it will be tonight. It is a drama of "Love, Labor, and Redemption" in five parts. The British Gazette—always an item of great interest to theater-goers—featured a Southport charity fete for the wounded, bomb-throwers at practice at Windsor, women in the harvest fields of England, pontooneers on the Meuse, which was a very instructive film, and munition workers at Enfield. The Pathe news film dealt chiefly with American topics and gave the defeated candidate, for the Presidency arriving at his summer home at Long Island for a short vacation, National Guardsmen off for the Mexican Boarder and the Harvard-Yale boat race. Charlie Chaplin kept everyone happy in "Dough and Dynamite."

For tomorrow "The Iron Claw" will be screened to the many enthusiastic followers of this film when the third and fourth episodes will be shown.

By special request, and in order that those who were unable to see the first two episodes of "The Iron Claw" last week may view them, they will be shown tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The regular performance will take place at 9.15 as usual, when the second two episodes will be screened. In addition to the leading picture at the regular performance a Pathe color travel picture "Across Hindustan" should prove most informing.

Miss Rose Berry at Victoria

Miss Rose Berry, a popular American singer and pianiste, was booked to make her debut before a Shanghai audience at the Victoria Theater last night and tonight. Mr. Aladar, "the man with the Iron Head" is to give his opening performance. This athlete and wrestler claims that he will allow a 1,000 lb. stone to be broken in two on his chest by means of a couple of sledge-hammers. Mr. Aladar also offers a reward of $200 to any man who is able to throw him in a wrestling match, the challenge night being tomorrow. The Victoria are also showing an excellent lot of new Graphic, dramatic and comedy pictures.

The Olympic

The Queen of the Movies, Miss Mary Pickford, will be on view at the Olympic, tonight, when she is featured in the six-part film "Tess of the Storm Country." She is America's most popular movie actress.

Towa Cinema

This Theater continues to run "The Diamond from the Sky" film now in its 19th and 20th Chapters. Every part is said to be full of "punch."

A 'Xmas Suggestion

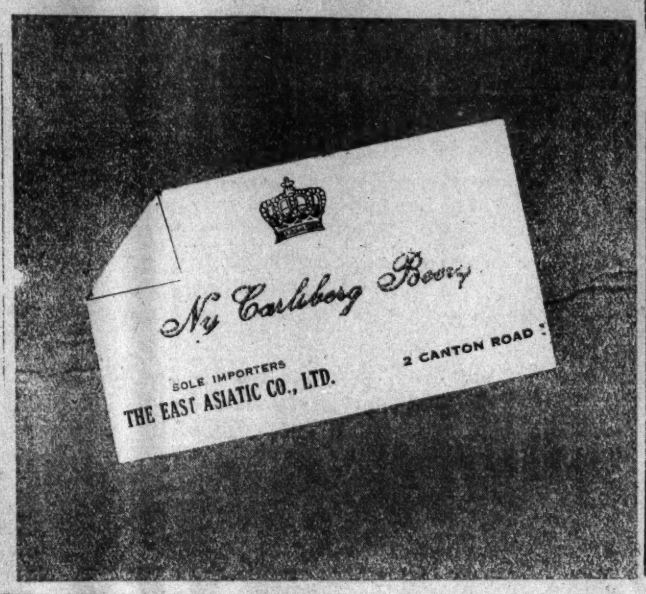
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

NEW BRITISH MINISTERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Other appointments in the Lloyd George Ministry are as follows:—

Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of Munitions, L. W. Evans (Unionist member for Colchester), F. G. Kellaway (Liberal member for Bedford); Secretary to the Admiralty, T. J. Macnamara (Radical member for North Camberwell); Civil Lord of the Admiralty, E. G. Pretyman (Unionist member for Chelmsford); Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, G. H. Roberts (Labor member for Norwich); Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Sir Richard Winfrey (Liberal member for South-West Norfolk); Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the War Office, J. I. Macpherson (Liberal member for Ross and Cromarty); Financial Secretary to the War Office, H. W. Forster (Unionist member for Sevenoaks); Lord Steward of the Household, Lord Farquhar; Treasurer of the Household, Captain James Craig (Unionist member for East Down); Comptroller of the Household, Sir E. A. Cornwall (Liberal member for Bethnal Green, N. E.); Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Suffield; Lords-in-Waiting, Lord Kenyon and Viscount Valentia; Parliamentary Secretary of the Air-Board, Major J. L. Baird (Unionist member for Rugby); Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury, Lord Talbot and the Hon. Neil Primrose (Liberal member for Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire); Lords of the Treasury, J. F. Hope (Unionist member for Sheffield, Central div.), S. Walsh (Labor member for Lancashire, S. W.), J. W. Pratt (Liberal member for Linlithgowshire). Others remain unchanged.



Efficient Facilities

It matters not what you have to ship—a pet bird, a bale of silk, a trotting horse or a jewelled watch—Wells Fargo will carry it for you and deliver it to its destination in perfect safety.

Wells Fargo has efficient facilities for the safe transportation of many different kinds of goods.

Shall We Speed Your Goods?

Wells Fargo & Co Express

CALL OR WRITE

Wells Fargo & Company

No. 8 Kiukiang Road (Corner Szechuen Road).

Tel. 4241 OWEN WILLIAMS, General Agent.

EXCHANGE inc.
OFFICES
NEW YORK

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st

"THE IRON CLAW"

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SERIAL PHOTO-PLAY YET PRODUCED, FEATURING THOSE POPULAR FAVORITES

PEARL WHITE

CREIGHTON HALE SHELDON LEWIS

To-morrow Night

Showing 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled,

"The Cognac Flask"

and "The Name and the Game"

Four Reels of Exciting Incident

The story appears each Sunday in The China Press. Read the 3rd and 4th chapters in to-day's issue, and then see them on the screen to-morrow.

ALSO

Pathe's

British and American Gazettes

depicting latest events of interest

"Across Hindustan"

Interesting Pathe Colour Film

Charlie Chaplin

In

The Screamingly Funny Comedy, entitled

"Dough and Dynamite"

In 2 reels

BRIAND STATES GREAT OFFENSIVE IS BOOKED FOR SPRING'S ARRIVAL

Germans Will Try To Make Up 'Paucity of Effectives'; Allies to Be Ready

RESOURCES AT MAXIMUM

France to Suppress Alcohol; Order Other Measures For National Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 14.—The new French Cabinet presented itself before the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday and the Premier, describing the general situation, said:—

"We have arrived at a moment which is grave enough for the Chief of the Government to explain himself with complete freedom. My Cabinet comprises a war committee, which will have full powers of prompt decision and the necessary means of action. It will sit permanently and will act on its decisions with regard to the war, after having taken the necessary technical advice."

Referring to Germany, M. Briand said: "Her army has not been able to bring her victory. After an eight months' struggle it is not a German victory we see but a French victory at Verdun. It must not be forgotten that, at a most trying moment, it was as a result of the diversion on the Somme front that Verdun was able to breathe again and resume her power and drive back the enemy almost to the point he started from in the beginning of the year.

"But it is certain that, in the Spring, the enemy will array against us armies possessed of powerful material, in an attempt to make up for the paucity of their effectives. In view of this fact, we must make a corresponding effort.

"In the Spring, the Allies' effectives will be greater on all fronts and their material will be increased."

Speaking of matters concerning national defence, M. Briand said:—"We are going to regulate by decree a grave question which can only be settled in time of war—that is, the suppression of alcohol."

Referring to the German peace proposals, M. Briand declared that Germany's action is a ruse, an attempt to separate the Allies and an effort "to trouble our consciences and demoralise our people." He said: "Under the circumstances, I will content myself with stating that the French Republic will act in accordance with the Convention."

A resolution approving the declarations of the Government was carried by the Chamber, thus evincing the firm determination of the country to pursue the struggle to a finish.

The Government has introduced a Bill, authorising them to take by decree measures necessary for national defence, especially with regard to agricultural and industrial output, the recruiting of labor and the sale, distribution and consumption of commodities.

The French Premier is now indisposed from the strain of speaking and replying to interminable interpellations for six hours, but, though continuously and passionately criticised for his alleged lack of energy in dealing with Greece and Rumania, he retains his majority in the Chamber practically unaltered. He is still confronted with a solid Opposition, headed by M. Clemenceau, but many of the latter would support M. Briand if satisfied that he pursues a vigorous policy.

THINK ENVOY TO JAPAN NOW FINALLY SETTLED

Hsiung Hsi-ling Accepts And Opposition to Appointment Considered Unlikely

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 15.—The reports of the attitude of Hsiung Hsi-ling towards his appointment as Special Envoy to Japan are conflicting, but it is understood that he has accepted and is coming up to Peking from Tientsin tonight. Opposition to his appointment is very unlikely and it is reported that a secret session of the Senate yesterday approved the appointment.

The newspapers comment on the trip of the Kuomintang leader, Chang Chi, to Japan and the opinion is generally expressed that his visit was undertaken owing to the first appointment of Tsao Ju-lin as the Special Envoy to Japan, which aroused the suspicions of the Mintang Party, who feared that the Special Envoy would be entrusted with some special mission, besides the conveyance of the decoration to the Emperor.

Neutral party leaders are doing their utmost to arrange a settlement between the Kuomintang and the Chinputang. It is understood that they have drawn up a new draft of the provincial system, which it is hoped will prove satisfactory to everybody.

As the result of a Mandate issued a fortnight ago, prohibiting gambling in Kwangtung, the Government has received a number of telegrams from the Governor of Kwangtung, stating that the prohibition of gambling means the stoppage of the source of revenue to cover military expenditure, which at the present time is a very urgent matter. The Governor said that be was unable to accept responsibility for any untoward events and requested to be allowed to resign, unless the Government is prepared to provide funds to pay the troops as a substitute for the lottery tax.

Yesterday, the Governor again wired, stating that the situation is more critical and insisted upon being permitted to resign. The Government, therefore, has replied, sanctioning the postponement of the prohibition for three months.

Wu Tai-chow, the Shantung revolutionary leader, is still in Peking, endeavoring to obtain funds for the disbandment of his troops. He has asked several times for an audience with the President, but the latter has refused to see him.

The Government has appointed December 26 as a national holiday, in commemoration of the rising in Yunnan.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH MESOPOTAMIA MOVE

Cross Hai River and Gain Mile And Half; Cavalry Rout Turks Near Kut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We assumed the offensive on the 13th and 14th, effectively bombarding the enemy's position at Sanni-Yat. We secured the left bank of the Hai River, between Atab and Basrugiyeh and crossed to the right bank, penetrating to a depth of one to one and a half miles.

Our cavalry cleared the Turks from their trenches at Kalahaji-Fahan, near Kut-el-Amara. Our casualties were slight.

LL. GEORGE IMPROVING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—Mr. Lloyd George's health is improving.

AFRICAN GERMANS BEATEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Since the 5th, a considerable German force has repeatedly attacked the troops holding the port of Kibata, southwards of the Rufiji Delta, but has been repulsed. Heavy rains are falling in all our zones of operation.

Chinese Here Desire Early Settlement Of The Laohsikai Affair

Consul Wires to Charge and Dr. Wu on Behalf of Chamber of Commerce

Hoping for an early and satisfactory settlement of the Laohsikai affair, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has succeeded in inducing the French Consul-General here to send the following telegram to the French Charge d'Affaires, expressing the earnest desire of the Chinese merchants in connection with this case:

"Both Chinese and French merchants in Shanghai are longing for an early and peaceful settlement of the Laohsikai affair. The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has just sent a telegram to the Tientsin Chamber persuading the merchants there to await the result and not to cause any further trouble. Another message has been sent also by the Chamber to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, urging him to wind up the case as soon as possible, to the relief of the Tientsin people.

"Under the circumstances I have to inform you of the events stated above, and in conclusion I sincerely hope that in view of the intimate friendship and goodwill existing between the two countries, the case can be peacefully settled through your valuable efforts."

Since Dr. Wu resumed the negotiations over this case, much progress has been reported and the latest news from Peking indicates that an immediate conclusion is expected. Therefore the above telegram, in addition to the two others despatched by the Chinesese Chamber of Commerce, ought to do much towards an early settlement.

FLYERS CAUSE HAVOC NEAR TO ADRIANOPLE

Heavily Bombard Kuleli-Burgas Bridge; Extensive Damage Results from Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—The Admiralty reports that, yesterday, seaplanes heavily bombed Kuleli-Burgas bridge, southward of Adrianople, doing extensive damage.

HONOR LORD SYDENHAM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—The Painters' Company today conferred its freedom on Lord Sydenham, in recognition of his great services to the Empire, particularly when Governor of Bombay Presidency. Lord Sydenham, in acknowledging the honor, said that he had done his utmost for the Empire for many years in varied capacities, especially trying to produce an organisation for war.

Britain Safeguards 1917 Seed Potatoes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Official.—At the instance of the Food Controller, the Board of Trade has issued regulations safeguarding the 1917 supply of seed-potatoes.

War Cost Canada In 7 Months $127,000,000

Ottawa, November 10.—Canada's war expenditures during the seven months ended October 31 were nearly $127,000,000, gold an average of more than $18,000,000 monthly, according to figures issued here today.

The Dominion's total net debt on October 31 was approximately $695,778,000, compared with $492,528,000 a year ago.

Liliuokalani, Former Queen, On Death Bed

San Francisco, November 8.—Liliuokalani, former queen of Hawaii, is very ill at Honolulu. Her death is expected momentarily, according to information received here today.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

The Charles H. Brown Paint Co.'s Products

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert **foreign supervisor** will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

Sole Agents

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO.

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE: 1 bis Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

51st MONTHLY DRAWING of $2000 PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of Bonds which participated in the Drawing: 2351.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders $7,053, representing 25% of $28,212, being premium on 2351 bonds for the month of December, 1916.

Holder of Bond No.	1805	receives	$2,000
" " " "	149	"	1,000
" " " "	1085	"	351
" " " "	1516	"	300
" " " "	1619	"	200
" " " "	1432	"	200
" " " "	123	"	160
" " " "	1725	"	118
Holders of following 227 Bonds receive $12.00 each, in all			$2,724
Total amount reimbursed			$7,053

4	189	442	564	735	897	1071	1217	1439	1583	1670	1876	2042	2152	2339
24	223	447	573	736	907	1073	1219	1483	1592	1677	1890	2052	2188	2341
30	254	451	577	773	913	1096	1233	1484	1595	1693	1902	2054	2202	2344
31	255	460	592	788	921	1101	1236	1490	1598	1702	1906	2058	2228	
34	266	461	602	801	928	1104	1237	1526	1600	1705	1908	2069	2245	
51	284	489	605	816	949	1126	1272	1530	1607	1740	1924	2079	2262	
96	319	491	608	821	955	1154	1304	1533	1615	1761	1925	2080	2272	
102	340	503	621	849	966	1168	1308	1545	1616	1763	1950	2089	2286	
118	346	505	622	862	982	1169	1327	1550	1620	1807	1951	2104	2289	
119	347	507	635	866	991	1176	1357	1558	1626	1809	1962	2106	2290	
126	356	521	677	869	1012	1177	1361	1565	1628	1810	1963	2116	2298	
127	385	523	683	871	1020	1184	1371	1570	1639	1811	1972	2117	2306	
138	391	540	685	872	1040	1195	1376	1573	1647	1813	1984	2132	2309	
151	398	545	701	876	1042	1196	1403	1575	1658	1828	1999	2133	2326	
176	416	555	704	890	1049	1200	1406	1576	1661	1830	2009	2139	2332	
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We certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of 15th December, 1916.

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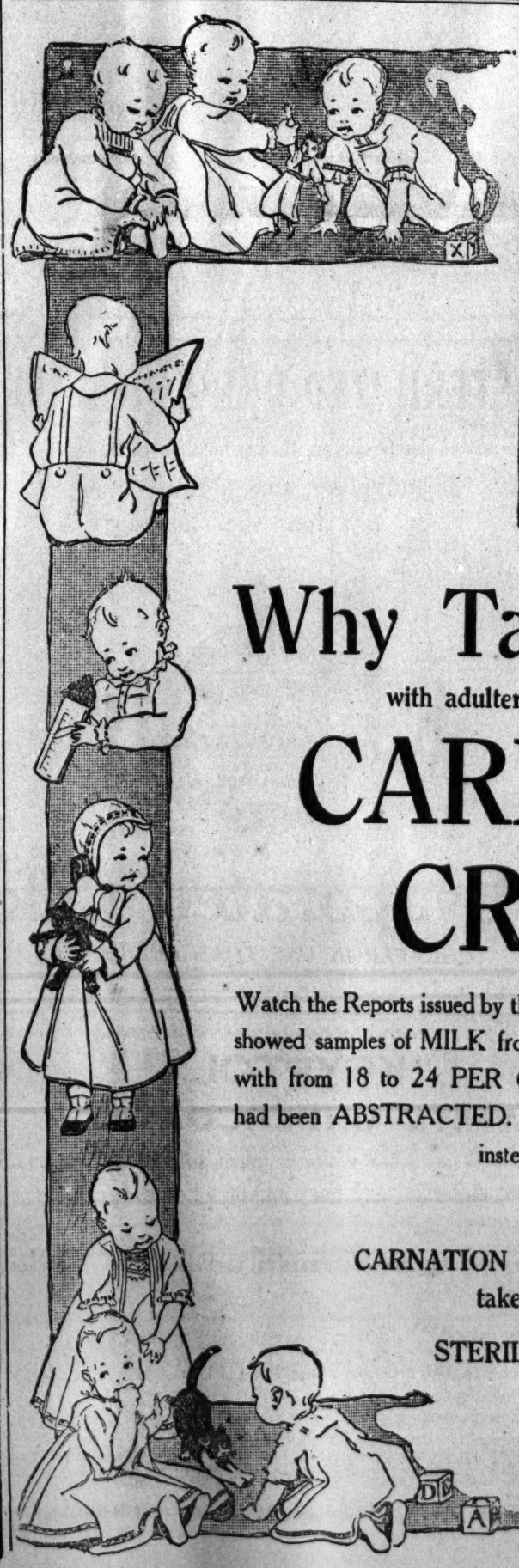
21 NANKING ROAD



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CARNATION CREAM?

Watch the Reports issued by the Municipal Health Department. A recent report showed samples of MILK from several dairies had been ADULTERATED with from 18 to 24 PER CENT of WATER and the BUTTER FAT had been ABSTRACTED. Are you feeding that baby with WATER instead of BUTTER FAT?

CARNATION is Sweet and Pure, nothing taken out but the water.

STERILIZED for your SAFETY and HEALTH.

BOMB KILLS 2 U.S. NAVY OFFICERS IN AIR TEST

Accident Proves Fatal To Lieutenants Bronson And Welsh

Washington, November 8.—In the course of a spectacular experiment with a new type of aeroplane bomb at Indian Head, Md., this afternoon Naval Lieutenants Clarence K. Bronson and Luther Welsh were instantly killed.

While the officers were flying at an altitude of 1,000 feet the bomb exploded immediately beneath the aeroplane, breaking it in two. Bronson, pilot of the machine, and Welsh, who had just hurled the bomb, fell, together with parts of the aeroplane, into the Potomac River.

The accident occurred at the Naval Proving Grounds on the Potomac River, forty miles from Washington, at 2.45 p.m. Experiments with the new aeroplane bomb were being conducted under the supervision of Lieutenant Wilkinson and other experts from the Bureau of Ordnance.

The explosive with which the bomb was charged was said to be one of the most powerful ever experimented with, but the secret of its composition is guarded by the Navy Department.

Navy's Official Account

The official account of the accident was given out by the Navy Department as follows:

"Lieutenant Luther Welsh and Lieutenant C. K. Bronson were killed this afternoon by the premature explosion of an aeroplane bomb during experimental work in testing bombs for use against vessels.

"The bomb detonated immediately beneath the aeroplane. It was being launched by Lieutenant Welsh and apparently struck some part of the aeroplane. It was seen to detonate and the aeroplane break in two and fall into the river. Hardly any trace of aeroplane or passengers has been located yet.

"This occurred about 2.45 p.m. today. The experiments were being conducted by Lieutenant Wilkinson and representatives of the Bureau of Ordnance."

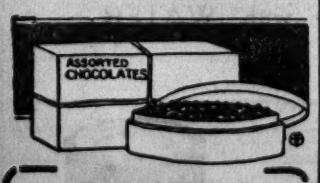
Appointed From New York

Lieutenant Bronson was born in Bushnell, Ill., in 1888, and was appointed a midshipman in 1906 from New York, Ninth District. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1912 and assigned to the Mississippi for aviation duty. In April, 1915, after his promotion to lieutenant, he was designated as a naval aviator for duty involving actual flying in aircraft.

Lieutenant Welsh was born at Kansas City, Mo., in 1889, and was appointed midshipman in 1905 from the Fifth Missouri District. He was graduated in 1909, a star in his class. He served on several ships and in the Bureau of Ordnance, later continuing courses at the proving grounds and at various steel works. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1915.

Actors Raise $9,000 For Stranded Rebels

In spite of government aid and individual subscriptions from the merchants towards the repatriation of the Chinese rebels stranded in this port, there are still four hundred of them left seeking passage homeward. Being deprived of other means for raising funds for the purpose, Gen. Li Tsen-wu, in charge of distribution of the repatriation funds, with the help of the Chamber of Commerce, asked two famous Chinese actors, Wang Fen-ching and Mei Lan-feng, to give performances gratis in the Kiukiang Road Theater for four successive nights. It is learned that a round sum of $9,000 has been cleared in this way. But fear is entertained that the amount thus raised may not be sufficient to meet the requirements if every rebel demands something in addition to free passage.



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Made Fresh Every Day

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Britain Now Spending £5,710,000 Per Day

Munitions Increase Almost Incredible; £400,000,000 Voted To Carry on Till Feb. 24

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—The House of Commons unanimously adopted a vote of credit for £400,000,000, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. A. Bonar Law said that this would suffice until February 24. The daily average expenditure of Great Britain had risen to £5,710,000.

The total votes of credit for the financial year had been £1,950,000,000, which was £350,000,000 above the estimate. The increase was mainly due to munitions and loans to the Allies and Dominions.

The extent of the increase in munitions was enormous, almost incredible. This was a striking proof of the vitality of the country.

The increase under the heading "loans to the Allies and Dominions" amounted to £400,000 a day. This increase, however, had gone entirely to their Allies, as the Dominions were able to finance their expenditure.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised Germany's advantage in the matter of controlling the resources of her Allies and declared that the Entente Governments have been endeavoring to secure central control. Much has been done in that way during the last six months.

He believed that the rapidity of their victory depended on the extent to which the resources of the Allies in men, money and munitions can be thrown into the common cause.

Hodge Deals Firmly With First Strike

Applies Defence of Realm Act To Boilermakers Who Reject His Offer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Official.—Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, has announced that he is dealing drastically, under the Munitions and Defence of the Realm Acts, with the boiler-makers' strike in Liverpool. The strike is interfering with work of national importance and arose, against the advice of the men's leaders, over the award of the increased cost of living.

An offer made by Mr. John Hodge to hear the men's grievances, if work was resumed, was disregarded.

Mr. Hodge, in a letter to the Trade Unions, earnestly and confidently appeals to the workmen's leaders and, equally, to employers, to consult him before any industrial crisis is reached. He points out that it is almost impossible for the Ministry to investigate or conciliate successfully once a cessation of work has occurred.

Prepare French Bill To Suppress Alcohol

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 14.—A Bill is being drafted to suppress the consumption of alcohol and its requisition for defence purposes.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Treat For Music Lovers Promised

Miss Gorsky, Mos cow Opera Soprano

Shanghai's music-lovers are promised a special treat for Tuesday night when, at the Astor House Hotel, a concert is to be given by Signor Cokkinis, a tenor from the Grand Opera of Milan, and Miss Gorsky, a soprano from the Russian Opera of Moscow. The two singers will be assisted by Professor Papini on the violin and Maestro F. Tolentino on the piano. The program is as follows:—

Part I.

1. Cavatina from Faust....Gounod
   Signor Cokkinis.
2. Chanson Floriani.....Godard
   Miss Gorsky.
3. Sonate No. III (for Violin and Piano) .....Corelli
   Prof. Papini and F. Tolentino.
4. (a) Solo Cavaradossi (from Tosca) .....Puccini
   (b) Canzone (from Rigoletto) Verdi
   Signor Cokkinis.
5. Skowrouck (Romance)...Glinka
   Miss Gorsky.
6. French Duo (from the Opera Du Brofsky)....Napravnik
   Miss Gorsky and Signor Cokkinis.

Part II.

7. (a) Serenata (Trovatore) Verdi
   (b) Miserere (Trovatore) Verdi
   Signor Cokkinis.
8. Berceuse .....Tschaikowsky
   Miss Gorsky.
9. Dante Hongroise (Violin Solo) Tivadar Nacher
   Prof. Papini.
10. —Aria from Pagliacci Leoncavallo
    Signor Cokkinis.
11. Ave Maria.....Gounod
    Miss Gorsky.
    (Violin Obligato—Prof. Papini.)
12. (a) Duo from La Traviata Verdi
    (b) Elegie .....Glinka
    Miss Gorsky and Signor Cokkinis.

The admission will be three dollars and booking is at Moutrie's and the Astor House.

STERILIZED DRINKING MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready at any time and anywhere.

TRADE MARK MILKMAID SOLD EVERYWHERE THE BEST AND SAFEST MILK

Evaporated Milk

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Dries hard in four hours,
Is non-poisonous and easily applied.
Can be used as an Undercoating for all White Work.

Stocked in 7, 28 & 112 lb. Packages by the Inventors & Manufacturers.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. (London & Liverpool).

SHANGHAI.

P. and O. Passenger Rates To Be Raised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—Presiding at the meeting of the Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company, today, Lord Inchcape foreshadowed an increase in passenger rates next year.

He paid a tribute to the Captain and crew of the Arabia, in safely transferring 720 persons to the boats in fifteen minutes. The Company has received hundreds of letters from passengers, expressing appreciation at their rescue and the arrangements made for their comfort, on which the Company spent £10,000.

The capital of the P & O. Company now totals £7,500,000. Its financial position has been investigated very closely and the result was quite reassuring. Lord Inchcape hinted that the deferred dividend might be reduced.

Referring to submarine warfare, Lord Inchcape said that, if all the stories were true, submarines were being constantly sunk. He was perfectly confident that the navy would overcome its momentary difficulties.

DUTCH PRINCESS ILL

London November 8.—A Reuter despatch from The Hague says Princess Juliana, the only child of Queen Wilhelmina, is confined to her bed with symptoms of fevers. She is seven years old.

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'Xmas and New Year Presents

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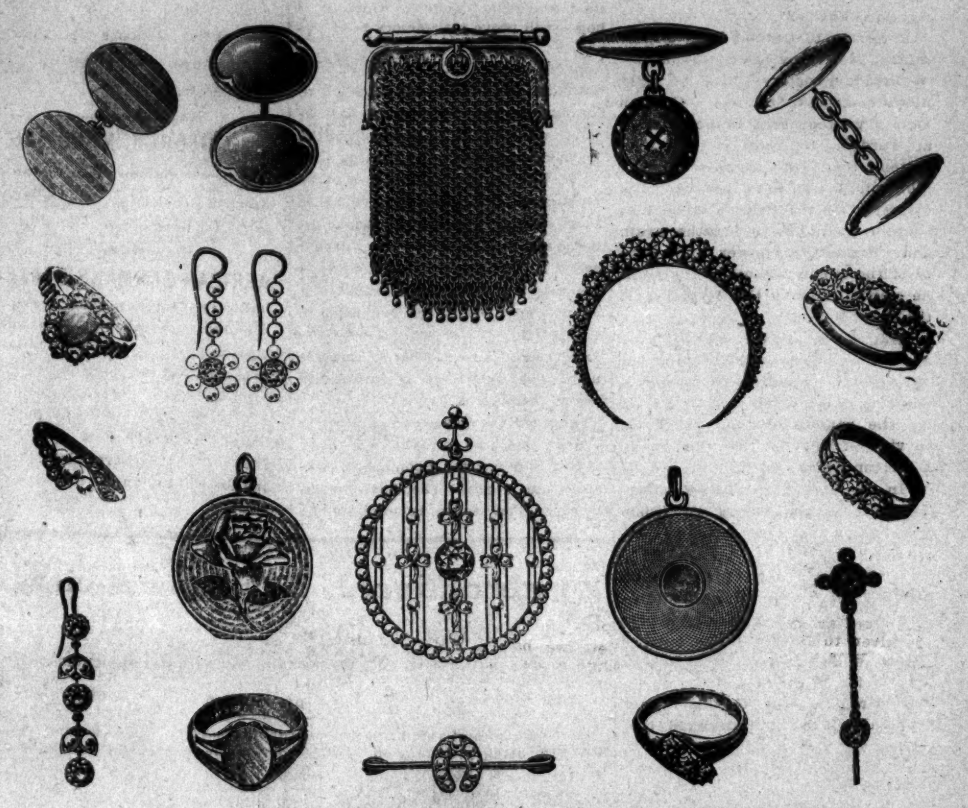
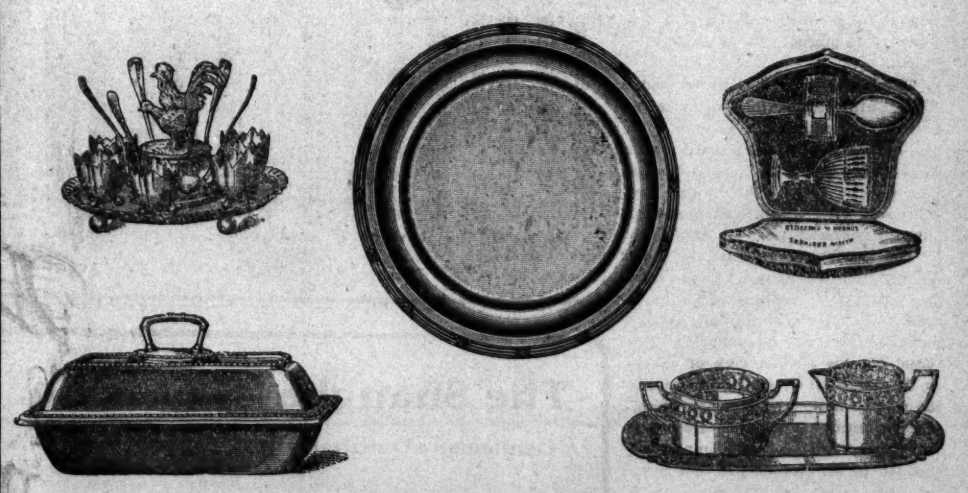
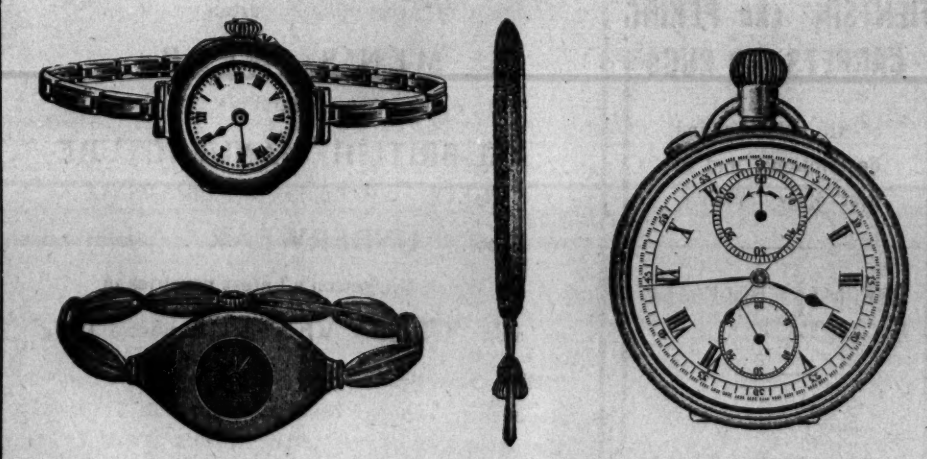


Large stock of Electro-plate and Silver Ware



Splendid assortment of all kinds of Watches and Wrist Watches



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"The Swiss House"

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Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

WITH the countryside open for riding, winter sports may be said to be in full swing. After months of the tameness of riding over miles of road the great stretch of country wherein the fascinating element of uncertainty enters, offers the keenest enjoyment to the adventurous spirit. Already new country across the Soochow Creek has been explored by several keen sportsmen. To arrive, one must cross the new railway bridge with its footway along which ponies can walk, and hunts here will have the advantage of novelty though nothing startling in the way of big jumps is expected. Beyond the new railway there is still a large tract of home-country which will certainly come in for some starts and finishes and parts of the hunts. But round about Kiangwan is the spot, par excellence, for paper hunting. Here the country is famous for its clean big jumps and undoubtedly this part will see several hunts before the season ends.

As yet the country is blind—reeds are still high, blotting out the horizon and the crops are not yet over. Cotton stalks which have been left on account of the spell of dry weather will be cleared as soon as the earth has been sufficiently softened by rain—to be carefully stored and used as fuel by the frugal farmers.

Apropos of the scarcity of aniline dyes on account of the war, it is interesting to note that the indigo plant is again being largely cultivated by the Chinese all over the country. Indigo was produced in large quantities years ago but was found to be of an inferior quality to that grown in other countries with the result that the Chinese started importing the dye, and its cultivation here gradually ceased except for native use. With the restrictions of the war, however, there is likely to be a big trade in this plant in the near future.

* * *

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, crown advocate, who has been in ill-health for some time past, left for Home on furlough with Mrs. Wilkinson and their three children on Wednesday by the P. and O. Nankin. Mr. A. G. Mossop will act during his absence.

* * *

An interesting gathering will take place at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday when a reception will be given to the new members, and Miss Riddell, who is shortly leaving for Japan, will speak of her life-work among the lepers of that country. It is expected, too, that on this afternoon the members will generously carry out the spirit of the President's Thanksgiving Day proclamation, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting when, after an excellent musical program arranged by Mrs. Sartz, it was agreed that all should assist those in less fortunate circumstances than themselves. So not the least important part of the meeting will be that devoted to Christmas giving. Every member will take, or if unable to be present, will send, something that is likely to add to the happiness of somebody not in a position to buy it himself. All manner of things will suggest themselves—food, particularly the good Christmas cheer that would probably not find its way to a dinner table where means are straightened; crackers and toys for the children; warm and serviceable clothes, while, for those who cannot think of anything, there is always the cheque book to fall back on, a little magic slip from which, at the will of the donor, can be provided some necessity long needed by someone which will no doubt be known by, and be arranged for, by the resourceful committee. The tea hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. Arthur Hykes and Miss Florence Fobes.

* * *

The three charming little plays in aid of the Officers' Families Fund—"An Interlude at Madame Sonia's," "Q," and "The Kiss"—of which details were given last week, will take place at the Country Club on Thursday at 9.15 p.m. Tickets will be $3 and programs 20 cents each. No collection will be made.

* * *

A budget of humor, produced solely for the British fighting forces, euphoniously yclept "Blighty," has just come to hand. To those unacquainted with soldier slang it may be as well to say, in parenthesis, that this word has no connection whatever with "blighter"! The origin of the name is not quite clear, but it is believed to be derived from a Hindustanee word signifying home and has been Tommy's slang for England for many years.

This little magazine of 31 pages is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and the revenue from its advertisements, and is meant to be a kindly rememberance to the men fighting—a journalistic gift to make up somewhat for the shortage of reading matter caused by the restricted and expensive paper supply.

Here we have a rollicking little weekly paper full, from cover to cover, of all the most delightful jests culled from Punch and other well-known papers—apart from its own amusing reading matter. The drawings are excellent and Tommy, either in the tropics or foot deep in snow, in the comparative comfort of camp or the chill and uncertainty of trench life, will probably ask nothing better than a pipe and "Blighty" to fill a well-earned leisure hour.

* * *

Mr. Chisholm and Mrs. Brigham Chisholm who, after their return from Peking, were on the point of starting for Indo-China have been held up through an accident, Mr. Chisholm having fallen and badly injured his knee-cap. The trip, therefore, to the famos Angkor Temples which they had in view, has had to be indefinitely postponed. For the approach to these ruins, which are declared by Denman Ross of Harvard University to be the greatest work of man, is very difficult and is only undertaken after the rains when the lakes are full. At other times the waters recede, leaving a huge marsh forest intersected with numerous creeks used as a means of communication by the natives but, owing to the great difficulties then encountered and the intense tropical heat, it is considered unwise for foreigners to attempt the journey.

To reach these marvellous temples where Pierre Loti dreamed, the traveller starts from Saigon sailing up the Mekong River to the royal town of Pnom Penh in Cambodia—here to visit the remarkable palace with its Silver Pagoda, whose floor is paved entirely with great silver slabs; its Emerald Buddha, and the still more wonderful Golden Buddha encrusted with jewels and precious stones to whose making 660,000 gold dollars went into the melting pot. From here one proceeds up the Tonle Sap river, across the Great Lakes, of which mention has been made, to the Siem Reap River and from thence by motor to Angkor.

In the days when Pierre Loti made his famous trip—only 16 years ago—ox carts and elephants only were available and no comfortable bungalow awaited the visitor at the base of Angkor Vat—the most wonderful of all the temples, built rather later than the others—where 200 Buddhist monks, dedicated to the guardianship of the sacred ruins, have for generations lived in continual prayer, chanting day and night without ceasing for hundreds of years. These magnificent temples, covered by remarkable sculpture, the oldest of which were built in 802 A.D., are in the heart of the once vast and proud Empire of the Khmers—now wrapped in impenetrable forest.

A Chinese writer visited this mysterious Empire in the 13th Century, at which time it was utterly unknown to Europe. It was then on the eve of its decline, and it is to this man we are indebted for the only known documents concerning its former magnificence. Originally Brahmin, its people were conquered after many centuries by Buddhists and thus it is that the innumerable monuments of both are now seen standing side by side.

Few travellers make this journey as the majority are unaware of the marvellous things awaiting them outside the beaten track.

* * *

A fairy tale full of adventure, much fun, topical songs, charming girls in pretty frocks and what more could the heart of man or child desire on Boxing night?—go to the making of "Puss in Boots" for which booking proceeds apace. The dates advertised are the 26th, 28th, and 30th December.

* * *

Mr. A. J. Welch of Messrs. Wattie and Co., is leaving for Java on the 24th instant expecting to be back againt in February.

* * *

Lovers of art are reminded of the interesting exhibition of pictures arranged by Mrs. R. N. Macleod in aid of the French Red Cross, which will be open tomorrow and the next day at the French Municipal Hall from 12 to 8 p.m. To prospective purchasers and to those who merely go to see, a very pleasant time among interesting pictures by both professional and well-known amateurs is promised. These include sketches in pencil and charcoal, pictures in water-colours and oils of many lovely spots in China and Japan and other countries, besides miniatures and portraits of well-known residents. Tea, kindly provided by French ladies, will be one dollar and tickets of admission will also be one dollar each.

* * *

Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, after having spent a week in Shanghai, leaves for Peking today.

* * *

Mr. Hayley Bell's many friends will be plased to hear that he has now sufficiently recovered from his wounds to leave the hospital.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Hanson will leave tomorrow by the Japanese Mail for Hongkong transhipping from thence to Australia by the Eastern.

* * *

To inaugurate the opening of the lounge at the Astor House which has been altered and much enlarged, Ambrose and Peggy Barker, vaudeville artistes, were engaged by the management to entertain the numerous guests assembled there at tea time. This proved such a success that for four days last week they again played to an amused and interested audience during the afternoons.

The alterations have increased the floor space by no less than about 300 square yards, and the whole effect as one enters is that of brightness and comfort. The colour scheme is cream and pale brown, the note of brilliancy being struck by the very pretty grassgreen carpets. The desk, formerly in a line with the entrance, has now been moved to the side opposite, so the newcomer has no difficulty in finding the Enquiry Office which now faces him as he enters. From the large room, formerly a bar, the partition dividing it from the lounge has been taken away and this room now forms a raised dais ascended by four marble steps flanked by evergreens from whence an excellent view of the lounge is obtained. On it wicker chairs with tables are placed for the comfort of the guests, these again appearing in numbers throughout the room below and here the tired shopper, halfway through with Christmas purchases, will find a good tea, well served, amidst very pleasant surroundings, Prof. Papini's well-known orchestra discoursing music the while. Tea is served at all hours during the afternoon, the music being played from 5 to 6.30 o'clock.

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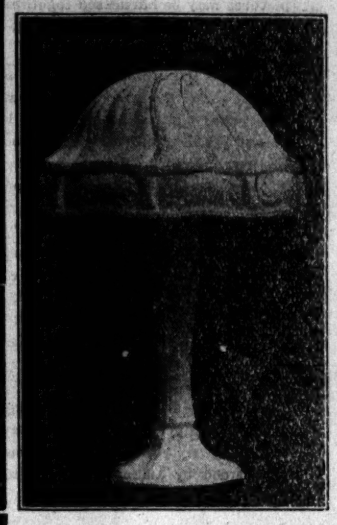
FOR ALL THE YEAR

THE PRETTIEST AND MOST USEFUL PRESENT FOR



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DOUBLE the light at the same cost or The same light at half the cost

By using

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about that 'Xmas Gift for

"HIM" or for "HER"

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REASONABLE PRICES

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WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

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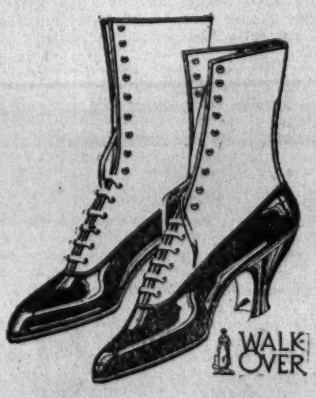

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Efforts To Establish World Peace

By Sterling E. Edmunds

(Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School)

The universal solicitude that such calamities as the present great war shall not again afflict the earth, expressed in the formation of such organisations as the League to Enforce Peace and other bodies, recalls many similar movements during the last 200 years to accomplish the same object.

The most notable of the earlier ones was that launched by the Abbe Saint-Pierre following the peace of Utrecht of 1713. The period between the peace of Westphalia in 1648 and the peace of Utrecht had been one of almost uninterrupted war, largely growing out of the Spanish succession. The Abbe Saint-Pierre had been present at the conference of Utrecht, and was deeply imbued with the necessity of reclaiming Europe from the waste and misery which its conflicts occasioned.

In 1729 he published his Projet de Paix perpetuelle, and, not scrupling to clothe it with a compelling force, falsely attributed the project to his sovereign, Henry IV. of France, and his Minister, Sully. This project attempted to found universal peace upon the principle of the fixedness of the state of possession of territories established by the Peace of Utrecht and its confirmation of applicable articles of the Peace of Westphalia. It likewise proposed the institution of a permanent Grand Assembly of the powers, through plenipotentiaries, to which monthly contributions were to be made to meet the common expenses. Each State was to renounce the right of making war, submitting to arbitration in the event of differences, and in turn to have its territories guaranteed by the others. There were nineteen powers in all, each entitled to a single vote in the Grand Assembly, three-fourths of which should control in all matters. Any offending power was liable to be coerced jointly by the others to cause compliance with the obligations of association. Europe was not ready, however, for such a confederation.

Closely following in the footsteps of Saint-Pierre appeared Rousseau, as deeply imbued with the sentiment of peace, who, in 1761, published his Extrait du Projet de Paix perpetuelle de M. l'Abbe de Saint-Pierre. Rousseau elaborated the principles of his predecessor and illuminated them with his peculiar genius. He says:

"If social institutions had been the work of reason and not of passion and prejudice, mankind would not have so long failed to perceive that their existing organisation creates a social relation between the citizens of the same State, while it leaves them in a state of nature toward all the rest of the human race.

"If there be any practicable means of avoiding these evils they must be sought for in the establishment of confederations by which distinct communities may be united together in the same manner as the individual members of a particular State are now united in one society."

The next ardent advocate of universal peace appeared in England in the person of Jeremy Bentham, who, in 1786, published a work similar to Saint-Pierre's and Rousseau's. His doctrine was likewise founded upon confederation, citing as practical examples on a smaller scale the armed neutrality of 1780, the American confederation, the German Confederation and the Swiss League. He, however, introduced the noval suggestion of reduction of armaments and the emancipation of colonies by all of the European States. He conceived colonial possessions to furnish by far the most frequent causes and objects of war. He proposed likewise a codification of the unwritten rules of international law and a harmonising or unification of all doubtful or conflicting rules by convention. In this respect, at least, he anticipated the work of The Hague Conferences.

The interest in universal peace soon thereafter, in 1795, manifested itself in Germany with the powerful support of the philosopher of Konigsberg, Emanuel Kant, who likewise considered a general confederation as the *sine qua non* to the accomplishment of the object. As a condition precedent, however, he declares that every adhering State should be republican in form, which he defines as a government where every citizen participates, by his representatives, in the exercise of the legislative power, and especially in that of deciding on questions of peace and war. But, according to Kant, a republican form must not be confounded with a democratic form of government, since, according to his view, democracy excludes representation, is inevitably despotic, eventuating in tyranny by the majority.

The worthy efforts of Kant, however, were soon to be countered by the younger philosopher, Hegel, who may be considered the founder of the later school of German philosophers, typified by von Treitschke. Hegel declared that war ought not to be considered as an absolute evil, and as an accidental event, the origin of which is to be attributed to the passions of Princes and people.

It will be seen from these speculations that the propaganda in our own time contains little that is new, but on the contrary has borrowed very largely from our predecessors. When Saint-Pierre conceived a confederation of European States as the prerequisite to peace he meant such a system merely as a means whereby international law might acquire a coercive sanction. That is still the great defect of the law, to supply which is still the primary aim of all movements calculated to preserve the order of the world.

And yet the fact must not be lost sight of that when the public law of nations ultimately acquires a coercive sanction its character as a human institution is not changed; that it will then be liable to the abuses of power no less than the present state permits of the abuses of weakness. The golden mean between anarchy and tyranny will come only through the slow and halting processes of civilisation.

Former Soldiers and the Land

The scheme for the settlement of former soldiers on the land, which was recently awarded a first prize in a competition promoted by the West of Scotland Agricultural College, has one feature which differentiates it, at once, from most schemes of its kind. It aims at making use of villages already in existence rather than the establishment of entirely new settlements on the colony plan. The authors of the scheme claim that their proposals would solve the question of churches, schools, public halls, tradesmen's services, water supply, roads, drainage, gas and many other social institutions and public services. Their plan is particularly well-thoughout, and the way in which they propose to require local authorities everywhere to take their share in carrying through the scheme in their own districts, probably reduces the amount of new organisation required to a minimum. Thus, as they very justly put it, whilst the scheme, from the local authority's standpoint, could not be considered other than a small undertaking, yet the combined effect would give promise of great possibilities. As to the actual holdings of the men, they state that the range of occupations might include dairy farming, fruit growing, the formation of forest nurseries, and later, perhaps, fruit bottling by the co-operative method, jam making and so on.

The chief advantage, as far as can be seen, of the plan under consideration, over all others so far put forward, is that it effects its purpose with the least possible disturbance to existing conditions, and with a minimum of preparation. The view that the end of the war will witness a great demand for access to the land from former soldiers is one very widely held, and one also which all the information available shows is well founded. The assumption, however, that the great majority of those at the front will come back determined, at all costs, to relinquish their pre-war vocations, and to get work "in the open," is probably as absurd as it would, undoubtedly, be deplorable. As is shown clearly enough from soldiers' letters from the front, opinion is by no means unanimous on the subject. Whilst many declare that never again will the four walls of an office contain them, others, as the result of months in the trenches, affirm with equal emphasis that when they have "seen the thing through", they will be glad to get back to their desks again. It is particularly desirable, therefore, that any machinery that may be devised for throwing open the land to the discharged soldier should be as simple and as easily improvised as possible. It is for this reason, perhaps more than any other, that the scheme favored by the West of Scotland Agricultural College is specially to be commended.

'Movies' and 'War Game' as Aids to Our Navy

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske Advocates Combining Former with Famed 'Kriegspiel' To Develop American Naval Strategists

HISTORIANS of tomorrow may award the honor of having developed great American naval strategists to the "movies." That sounds improbable now, but the improbability will be materially lessened if the shapers of our naval policies adopt suggestions contained in "The Navy as a Fighting Machine," a new book by Rear Admiral Bradley A Fiske, U. S. N., just published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Admiral Fiske takes up the urgent need of genuine preparedness in our navy in thorough fashion, and arrives at his belief that naval strategy and moving pictures may be harnessed together by the following sequence of thought:

Not ships, nor guns, nor men, but strategy is the prime requisite for successful naval warfare. Strategy must be worked out in peace times, long before the outbreak of war, in order to insure victory. The best way to develop naval strategists in peace times is through intense cultivation of the "Kriegspiel," the famous "war game" played much in the manner of chess by German army officers ever since the days of von Moltke, and introduced a few years ago among the officers of the German Navy by Kaiser Wilhelm II. A good way to carry the method a step ahead is to "film" the various moves in a given "Kriegspiel" problem and project them on a screen, in order that they may be more easily understood by audiences composed of American naval officers.

Those who have made a study of German military methods know the tremendous importance attached in Germany to the "Kriegspiel," which, with its infinity of complicated problems, resembling as nearly as possible those which would confront leaders in actual warfare is constantly played by German officers. The problems are propounded to them for solution, their solutions criticised by experts on the General Staff exactly as examination papers of students are marked by teachers, and the results carefully docketed and filed away for reference. Since the great success attained by the armies of Prussia over Austria in 1866 and of the German armies over France in 1870-1871—successes largely attributable to the "Kriegspiel" system of education introduced by von Moltke in Germany—other nations have adopted the idea to such an extent that now "Kriegspiel" is played in every country with an up-to-date military establishment.

It was that epoch-making American book, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," by Captain Mahan, which turned the thoughts of Kaiser Wilhelm to the importance of the control of the sea, says Rear Admiral Fiske, and that caused him, with true German reverence for method, to transfer to the German Navy the army method of training strategists.

Admiral Fiske outlines the history of the "war game" as follows:

Until about fifty years ago it was only by experience in actual war, supplemented by laborious study of the campaigns of the great commanders, and the reading of books on strategy which pointed out and expounded the principles involved in them, that one could arrive at any clear idea of strategy.

But wars have fortunately been so infrequent, the information about them has often been so conflicting, and so many results have been due to chance that in default of experience the mere reading of books did not lead to very satisfactory results, except in the case of geniuses; and, therefore, war problems and war games were devised in which the various factors of material and personnel were represented and made as true to life as possible.

The tactical games resulting, which naval strategists now play, employ models of the various craft used in war, such as battle ships, submarines, &c., and are governed by rules that regulate the movements of those craft on a sort of big chessboard, several feet square, that represents an area of water several miles square. The strategic games and problems are based on principles similar to those on which the tactical games are based in the sense that actual operations are carried on in miniature, but naturally the strategical operations cover several hundred miles, and sometimes thousands.

The aim of both the tactical and the strategic games is to determine as closely as possible the laws that decide victory or defeat; and therefore, for any country, the material, personnel and operations it should employ. Naturally the results obtained are not quite so convincing as those of actual war or battle; but they are more convincing than can be attained in any other way as yet devised, especially as many of the operations of the game-board that turn out well in games are tried out afterward by the fleet in peace maneuvers.

War games and problems may be compared to the drawings that an architect makes of a house which some one wants to build; the plans and drawings are not so realistic as a real house, but they are better than anything else; and, like the war games, they can be altered and re-altered until the best result seems to have been attained, considering the amount of money allowed and other practical conditions.

The idea of devising war games and war problems seem to have originated with von Moltke; certainly it was first put in practice by his direction. Shortly after he became chief of the General Staff of the Prussian Army in 1857, he set to work to carry out the ideas which he had had in mind for several years, while occupying minor posts, but which he had not had the power to enforce. It seems to have become clear to his mind that, if a chess-player acquired skill, not only by playing actual games and by studying actual games played by masters, but also by working out hypothetical chess problems, it ought to be possible to devise a system whereby army officers could supplement their necessarily meagre experience of actual war, and their necessarily limited opportunities for studying with full knowledge the actual campaigns of great strategists, by working out hypothetical, tactical, and strategic problems.

Von Moltke succeeded in devising such a system and in putting it into successful operation. Hypothetical problems were prepared, in which enemy forces were confronted with each other under given circumstances of weather, terrain, and distances, each force with its objective known only to itself: For instance, you are in command of such and such a force at such and such a place; you have received orders to accomplish such and such a purpose; you receive information that the enemy, comprising such and such troops, was at a certain time at a certain place, and marching in a certain direction. What do you do?

Classes of army officers were formed, and compelled to work out the problems exactly as boys at school were compelled to work out problems in arithmetic. The skill of individual officers in solving the problems was noted and recorded; and the problems themselves, as time went on and experience was gained, were made more and more to conform to probable situations in future wars with Austria, France, and other countries, actual maps being used, and the exact nature and magnitude of every factor in each problem being precisely stated.

By such work, the pupils (officers) acquired the same kind of skill in solving strategic and tactical problems that a boy acquires in solving problems in arithmetic—a skill in handling the instruments employed. Now the skill acquired in solving any kind of problem, like the skill developed in any art, such as baseball, fencing, or piano-playing, does not give a man skill merely in doing a thing identically like a thing he has done before: such a skill world be useless, for the reason that identical conditions almost never recur, and identical problems are never presented. Similar conditions often recur, however, and similar problems are often presented; and familiarity with any class of conditions or problems imparts skill in meeting any condition or any problem that comes within that class. If, for instance, a man memorises the sums made by adding together any two of the digits, he is equipped to master any problem of addition; and if he will practice at adding numbers together, he will gradually acquire a certain ability of mind whereby he can add together a long row of figures placed in a sequence he never saw before, and having a sum he never attained before. Or a pianist, having acquired the mastery of the technic of the keyboard and the ability to read music, can sit down before a piano he never sat at before and play off instantly a piece of music he never saw before.

Doubtless Moltke had ideas of this kind in mind when his plans for educating strategists and tacticians by problems on paper and by games were ridiculed by the unimaginative, and resisted by the indolent; and certainly no man was ever proved right more gloriously than Moltke. In the war with Austria in 1866, the Prussian Army defeated the Austrian at Sadowa, or Koniggratz, in nineteen days after the declaration of war. In the war with France in 1870, the Prussian Army routed the French and received the surrender of Napoleon III. in seven weeks and two days, not because of superior courage or experience in war, but by more scientific strategy.

Admiral Fiske then takes up the revolutionary change in German foreign policy caused by Mahan's book on sea power, which turned the minds of the Kaiser and his people to the tremendous importance of controlling the maritime highways of the world. He writes:

The strategically trained mind of William grasped at once the situation laid bare by Mahan; and his military training led him to quick decision and prompt action. The necessary machinery was soon set in motion, with the amazing result that in twenty years the German Navy became the second in power and perhaps the first in efficiency in the world.

Was this feat accomplished by prodigal expenditures in building vessels and other material of all kinds, and enlisting and commissioning a large number of officers and men? No, the expense was less than that of building our navy, even if a liberal allowance be made for the relative cheapness of things in Germany; and the mere enlisting and commissioning of officers and men was the simplest part of the undertaking.

How was it accomplished? In the simplest way imaginable; by following Moltke's plan of solving hypothetical war problems, and adapting the military war game (Kriegspiel) to naval forces; playing numberless war games, and deciding from those games the naval strategy best adapted to Germany's needs—not only in matters of general principle, not only as to tactics, training, education, co-operation with the army, and the size of fleet required to carry out the policy of the nation—but also as to the composition of the fleet, relative proportions of vessels of the various types, and the characteristics of each type.

Nothing was left to chance; nothing was decided by guessing; no one man's dictum was accepted. The whole problem was attacked in its entirety, and a general solution found; and after this, the various divisions and subdivisions of the problem were attacked and solved, in obedience to the same principles, in accordance with the results obtained at Kriegspiel.

If a very large and complicated engine of new pattern is to be built by any engineering company, no casting of the smallest kind is made until general plans have been outlined, detailed plans prepared from these, and then "working plans" made for the workmen. From the working plans, the workmen construct the various parts; sometimes in number several hundred. Finally, the whole intricate machine is put together, and the motive power applied. Then all the parts, great and small, begin their alloted tasks, each part perfectly adapted to its work, not too large and not too small; all working together in apparent confusion, but in obedience to law—fulfilling exactly the will of the designing engineer.

So, the vast and new machine of the German Navy was designed in the drafting room of the Kriegspiel; and though it has been gradually strengthened and enlarged since then, each strengthening piece and each addition has been designed in accordance with the original plan, and has therefore harmonised with the original machine. Thus the navy has expanded smoothly, symmetrically, purposefully. No other result, was to be expected: the strategy having been correct, the result was correct also.

Perhaps one contributing factor to the success of the German Navy has been her staff of officers highly trained in strategy by Kriegspiel, that insures not only sound advice in general, but also insures that at any time, night or day, a body of competent officers shall be ready at the Admiralty to decide what action should be taken, whenever any new situation is reported.

This factor is most important; because in naval and military operations, even in time of peace, but especially in war, events follow each other so rapidly, and momentous crises develop so suddenly, that the demand for action that shall be both wise and instantaneous is imperative. The chess player can linger long over his decisions, because his opponent cannot make his next move meanwhile: but in warfare no such rule or condition can exist. In war, time is as vital a factor as any other; and the strategist who, like Napoleon, can think faster and decide more quickly and accurately than his antagonist is, *ceteris paribus*, sure to win; and even if ceteris are not quite paribus, his superior quickness and correctness will overcome great handicaps in material and personnel, as the lives of all the great strategists in history, especially Alexander and Napoleon,

(Continued on Page 9)

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'Movies' and 'War Game' as Aids to Our Navy

(Continued from Page 8)

prove convincingly. To bring a preponderating force to bear at a given point ahead of the enemy—to move the maximum of force with the maximum of celerity—has always been the aim of strategy: and probably it always will be, for the science of strategy rests on principles, and principles never change.

The effects of the sudden turn in Germany's policy were far-reaching, Admiral Fiske points out. First, Japan grasped what it meant, and immediately introduced into her navy reforms calculated to bring it up to the German standard.

Then Great Britain's eyes were opened. Throughout her naval history, says the American authority, she had relied on the theories of the "blue water school," on the courage, skill, and persistency of British seamen. She realised now that something else was necessary to maintain her naval supremacy. She at once set out to remedy matters by adopting a definite naval policy insuring a thorough grasp on the part of her naval leaders of the elements of modern naval strategy.

"The United States has not yet made a correct estimate of the naval situation; she has not yet reached the point that Great Britain reached ten years ago," continues Admiral Fiske. "Great Britain apprehended the danger and took action before it was too late. Shall the United States take action now or wait until it is too late?"

Having pointed out our weaknesses, and drawn attention to the menace which superior navies, headed by men trained according to modern methods, represent to our future security, Admiral Fiske states thus his project for adapting to the use of our navy the Kriegspiel and perfecting it by using it in combination with moving pictures:

How can the General Staff at the Navy Department be trained? In the same way as that in which officers at the War College are trained—by study and by solving war problems by tactical and strategical games. The training would naturally be more extended, as it would be a post-graduate course.

There is a difference to be noted between games like war games, in which the mental powers are trained, and games like billiards, in which the nerves and muscles receive practically all the training; and the difference refers mainly to the memory. Games of cars are a little like war games; and many books on games of cards have been written, expounding the principles on which they rest and giving rules to follow. These books may be said to embody a science of card-playing.

No such book on naval strategy has appeared; and the obvious reason is that only a few rules of naval strategy have been formulated. Stuff training, therefore, cannot be given wholly by studying books; but possibly the scheme suggested to the department by the writer, when he was Aid for Operations, may be developed into a sort of illustrative literature which can assist the memory.

By this scheme a body of officers at the Navy Department would occupy their time wholly in studying war problems by devising and playing strategical and tactical games ashore and afloat. After each problem had been solved to the satisfaction of the staff, each distinctive situation in the approved solution would be photographed in as small a space as practicable, preferably on a moving-picture film. In the solution of problem 99, for instance, there might be fifty situations and therefore fifty photographs. These photographs, shown in appropriate succession, would furnish information analogous to the information imparted to a chess student by the statement of the successive moves in those games of chess that one sees sometimes in books and in newspapers.

Now if the film photographs were so arranged that the moves in the approved solution of, say, problem 90 could be thrown on a screen, as slowly or as quickly as desired, and if the film records of a few hundred such games could be conveniently arranged, a very wide range of situations that would probably come up in war would be portrayed, and the moves made in handling those situations would form valuable precedents for action, whenever situations approximating them should come up in war.

It must be borne in mind that in actual life our only real guide to wise action in any contingency that may arise is a memory, more or less consciously realised, of how a similar contingency has been met, successfully or unsuccessfully, in the past. Perhaps most of us do not realise that it is not so much experience that guides us as our memory of experiences. Therefore, in the training of both officers and enlisted men in strategy, tactics, seamanship, gunnery, engineering, and the rest, the memory of how they, or some one else, did this well and that badly (even if the memory be hardly conscious) is the immediate agency for brining about improvement.

Imagine now a strategical system of training for the navy, in which a body of highly trained officers at the department will continuously regulate the exercises of the fleet, guided by the revelations of the Kriegspiel; the Commander in Chief will direct the activities of the main divisions of the fleet, carrying out the department's scheme; the Commander of each division will regulate the activities of the units of his command in accordance with the fleet scheme; the officer in command of each unit of each division will regulate the activities of each unit in his ship, destroyer, submarine, or other craft in accordance with the division scheme, and every suborganisation in every ship, destroyer, or other craft will regulate likewise the activities of its members; so that the navy will resemble a vast and officient organism, all the parts leagued together by a common understanding and a common purpose; mutually dependent, mutually assisting, sympathetically obedient to the controlling mind that directs them toward the "end in view."

Anecdotes of the Famous

Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, who at the age of seventy-nine, has recently contributed some cleverly written articles to the periodical press, tells this story.

An entertainment was given in his honor at his Norfolk home on his return from Egypt. Among the crowd assembled on the occasion was the wife of an agricultural laborer. She was very eager to know Sir Evelyn Wood, and a by-stander pointed him out to her.

"What!" she exclaimed, in amazement, "that little man General Wood! Why, my old man could clout (thrash) him easily!"

"Never," said Sir Evelyn, as he concluded his story, "had I felt more humiliated."

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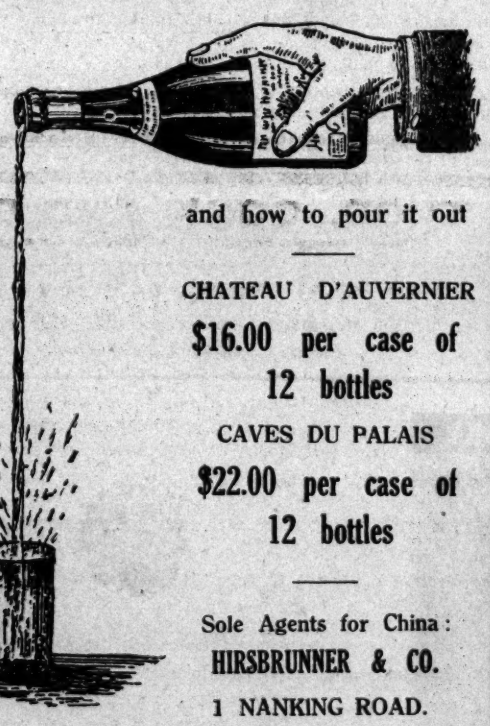

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SWEDISH PAPER

TIMES MAN VISITS FORT DOUAUMONT IN RAIN OF SHELLS

He and Another Correspondent First Civilians to Enter Recaptured Verdun Fort

THROUGH CURTAIN OF FIRE

Exploding Projectiles Narrowly Miss Them as They Pick Their Way

By Wythe Williams
(*New York Times*)

Paris, November 12.—I have been inside the fort of Douaumont. By special grace of a higher power than the German artillery I am now able to write an account of what happened on my trip. For I went in and came out through and under the famous rideau de fer or iron curtain, as barrier fire is popularly named. With me was John Bass, special correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. We are the sole civilians who have been there, not only since the fort was retaken by the French, but since the battle of Verdun first began. Even among the soldiers of the Verdun army there are few who get in and then get out again. We received permission to make the attempt from General Nivelle, commander of the Army of Verdun. We were accompanied by Captain de K. and two soldiers.

One Such Experience Enough

Therefore, as we are the only correspondents who have had a personal introduction to the rideau de fer—the highest and most effective form of modern artillery—I desire to say at the beginning of this story that I hope I shall never meet it again. My comrade, Mr. Bass, is almost the dean of American war correspondents; his record covers twenty-five years and nine wars. He told me that he considered this experience the climax of his career, and that anything else in the war would seem a feeble anticlimax. Inasmuch as he makes the same "never again" declaration I am happy that such an experience came to me in my first war—a war I did not seek, but that found me here at its beginning.

A few days before we received permission to make the trip, six English and American correspondents turned up at the Verdun citadel clamoring to go to Douaumont. They were wisely persuaded out of notion. The day before our arrival an American civilian did enter Vaux; but, as General Nivelle explained to us, "this is not the same thing at all; it is comparatively easy." His statement only intensified our desire; it must be Douaumont or nothing. If one American had already been to Vaux, we simply could not see going to Vaux at all.

It was finally arranged that we dine that evening with General Dubois, commander of the Verdun citadel, when the decision would be telephoned from General Nivelle. I do not know why he finally granted the permission. On our way to the citadel we met Philippe Bunau-Varilla, of Panama Canal fame, now a Major in the French Army and in charge of all the water supply in the Verdun sector. He was covered with mud, having just returned from Vaux. We told him our trouble, and he promised to take up our case. We did not see him again. Perhaps his influence amounted to something, but I am inclined to think that General Nivelle granted our request because he was weary of the subject, firmly believing that we would have no stomach for the adventure when once we realised what it meant.

Our permission, brought to the dinner table by de K——, carried four names, but two of the party did not get to Douaumont. In that they were wiser than Bass or I.

Army of Verdun Like No Other

In my official trips to the French front I have covered almost the entire battle line from the Vosges to the point of union with the British Army, but this trip happened to be the first I had ever made in the sector of Verdun. Recently, recalling the articles describing these trips, I felt that I had used up my entire stock of adjectives in praising the courage and morale of the French troops and expressing my confidence in their ultimate factory. On the last previous trip I remember saying to my companion: "I have seen all this so often that it has become like describing the same man crossing the same street. There's nothing left to write about," In view of this, I am glad that I had not visited the Verdun sector before; otherwise I might now fall into temptation. I might attempt to write in superlatives, while, as a matter of honest fact, only the plainest and simplest words can in any way convey to the reader how the Army of Verdun stands out from all the rest. It is in a class by itself.

Take the Army of the Somme by way of illustration. It is an army that has always been on the offensive. Its losses have been comparatively light. It has never faced defeat. The Army of Verdun is the army that said, "They shall not pass," and said it for long months, until 600,000 dead Germans on the slopes of Douaumont and le Mort Homme attested its truth. Then it became an offensive instead of a defensive army, and in a single day took back all it had lost. After being there to see how it was done, I can only describe it as a miracle.

Greater Than the Old Guard

General Nivelle said to me on the afternoon of my departure: "You have seen my children. I say to you that the Old Guard of Napoleon Bonaparte was not so great as my Army of Verdun." I believed him. Every man of them is a hero throughout all time. They tell you so simply, but with such pride and dignity, that they are of the "corps d'elite" of all "les armees Francaises." There is something so wonderful about those men when you see them, and at the same time something so pathetic, that you want to cry; and you have an understanding in your soul of how Verdun was saved. If I were a soldier and could have my choice, going through all the ages, to enlist in the body of men I preferred, I would choose to be a private in the Army of Verdun.

And now that I have this appreciation off my mind I can go on with my story of how Bass and I went into Douaumont and out again. It is simply a story of personal adventure, but one of the greatest adventures that ever came to anyone. Its news value is that it shows better than by any other means I know what terrible difficulties the French troops went through to make their recent gains, and under what awful hardships they are holding. Neither Bass nor I desires any credit for nerve in doing what we did. We both wished ourselves well out of it a thousand times. When we were 300 yards from the fort, both utterly unnerved, we begged our Captain to return. After agreeing to all our requests through a long night, he then shook his head. It was too late. We were caught. Douaumont was nearer than any underground shelter in the rear. We had either to go on or die where we were. So we went to Douaumont because there was no other place to go.

The other correspondents who started with us from Verdun were F. O'Neill of The Pittsburgh Despatch and Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The New York World. The latter was knocked down by the concussion of a shell bursting almost on top of us and was hit in the small of the back with flying debris. I was huddling next to him when I felt him roll over; but he was up in a minute and struggled on for hours, although, when I looked him over next in Verdun, there were large black bruises in his flesh. As for de K—, I must keep my appreciation of his conduct until it finds its proper place in the action of the story, which I will try to tell in sequence from now on.

Trip Made in Full Moonlight

Even in Paris, one has the idea that, now Douaumont is once more in French hands, of course folks go there, and all that is necessary is to have a pass. We smoked the last of General Dubois's cigars at 8.30 p.m. We filled our pockets with sandwiches and the General himself took us by automobile to the outskirts of Verdun. He bade us goodbye and good luck, and we started our six-mile climb. It had been raining throughout dinner, but now it was clear, and the full moon was shining brightly. We began to make our way through open fields, ignoring the trenches until after we passed the heights of Fort St. Michel. There, at night-time, we were in comparative safety, and at that hour the German shelling was light. It was a wonderful sight as Verdun fell away from us and we looked down at the winding silver ribbon of the Meuse. All the scars of the battered city were softened or obliterated in the light of the moon. Near us, on the left, was a French battery working overtime, and we were so close that we could see the great flashes of flames as the guns were fired. From a hill above and on the surrounding ridges colored flares went up at regular intervals, the same being artillery signals. The deep rumble of distant guns echoing through the valleys, the sharp barks of near guns, the detonations of French shells passing overhead, all combined to give a semblance of Fourth of July night.

We were already in mud, but it was measured only by inches instead of feet and yards, as we found it later on. Our constant uphill progress made us as warm as if it had been Summer, and our overcoats were a nuisance. Everything seemed a bit unreal—so much beautiful scenery as a part of war. There was placed the shimmering river. There was the grim old citadel on the far side of the town, its gray tones standing out vividly in the clear light, the same through all its centuries.

With our arrival on the heights of St. Michel our real troubles began, for there our guide decided that it was wiser to walk in the trenches instead of over open ground. We still went up hill, going to our first objective, which was about four miles and a half from Verdun. This was La Maison Blanche, a little white hut on the famous ridge known as Froide Terre. Soon after we entered the trenches shells began to whistle about us, and the mud became knee-deep. Simultaneously all excess of spirit vanished, and our party settled down to the deadly serious business of getting there. Out in the open we had had moonlight, but the trenches were dark. So we floundered and stumbled and fell and stumbled on again. Several times we crouched low and waited for the German batteries to begin hunting the French batteries I have already mentioned and which we left behind us. Shells that fell short of these targets came uncomfortably close. Several times we climbed out of the trenches to cross the new lightways and new railroads which the French are now building as near as possible to their advanced positions. We crossed these open places warily, uneasily and on the jump. It is not easy to jump quickly with several pounds of clay hanging to each boot.

All of us were now soaked to the knees. There were places where the earth was hard and dry; then we would wade through a foot a water for yards; but mostly it was just heavy, soggy mud. In these trenches well to the rear of the first lines we met few soldiers, but occasionally we would stumble across groups huddled together over a few sticks of fire built on the trench bottom. We were forced to halt every few minutes to rest and get our wind.

Once we passed an officer. He asked where we were going. We answered blithely enough: "To Douaumont." He laughed incredulously and then said to our Captain: "You will never get there. The Germans have their 'tir de barrage' going full force right out in front."

This was our first intimation that getting into Douaumont meant anything but physical endurance. We had not reckoned on barrier fire. The officer passed on. I heard the Captain in front talking to Bass. He said: "Do you think you and your companions will now want to go?" Bass asked; "Will it stop later?" De K—— said: "No, it's nearly always on. But you have your authorisation to go if you like."

There was silence. Then I heard Bass mumble something that sounded like: "Well, we will go as far as we can." The party started climbing, and Bass dropped back to me to repeat the conversation I had already overheard. He whispered in English, asking what I thought about it. I agreed with him that it was too early to give up trying.

Shell Explodes 25 Feet Away

A few minutes later we came to another new road. That's where Dosch-Fleurot got his shell. We were just about to climb out of the trench; in fact, we were clawing into its muddy sides and striking our spiked boots into the foot holes and in the act of lifting our water-logged bodies when the scream of a shell sounded almost in our ears. We dropped like rocks to the bottom of the trench and lay there with our arms over our heads. The shell exploded with a terrific roar about twenty-five feet outside. Between it and the trench was a large tree stump which took the force of the metal and explosive hurled in our direction. Had we been a quarter of a minute later and outside the trench we should probably all have been killed.

As it was, with the exception of Dosch-Fleurot, all we got was more mud. He was in the act of rising again when the explosion came, and so got the force of the concussion and the flying stones. Acting upon the knowledge that shells rarely fall twice in exactly the same spot, we hurried across the road to where the trench began again. A few minutes later we arrived at La Maison Blanche, too tired to tell any one for several moments who we were and by what right we came there. When this was explained we were invited to have coffee. It was nearly midnight. We had been just under three hours in making this point on our journey. O'Neill, who weighs more than 200, was physically finished, and accepted a shakedown offered by the officers. He said later than he cassed a comfortable night except that the rats got into his pockets and stole all his sandwiches.

We resumed our march, or rather our mud tumble a few minutes after midnight. When we announced that we were going to Douaumont the officers openly expressed their doubts on the subject. Both mud and shells were in the way, they said; but if we insisted on trying we must go quickly. Douaumont was still nearly two miles away. They said we might get as far as the Adelbert Abri, an underground shelter, two-thirds of the distance, if we were lucky; but to go as far as that was a matter of three hours' work. Reckoning our time between La Maison Blanche and Douaumont, I find we averaged one mile per two hours. The last 500 yards, when Bass and I were alone, took nearly an hour and a half.

Caked with Mud to the Waist

When we stepped out of La Maison Blanche the moon was still shining brightly, and we were told that it would last for several hours. From now on we did not have so much climbing, because Froide Terre, on which La Maison Blanche is located, is one end of the ridge, the other end of which, and only slightly higher, is Douaumont. A plank walk had been laid for a distance of 200 yards from the hut and leading in the direction we traveled. I remember Dosch-Fleurot remarking gleefully: "I wonder if they were joking about the mud. This walk is fine," to which Bass replied: "If it only lasts."

Fortunately the moonlight made it easy to see. Therefore, when we suddenly came to the end of our planks and began wallowing in the mud, we knew what was going to happen. To make a comparison between this mud and that which we

(Continued on Page 11)

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Department of Commerce and Police
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Manila, P. I.

NOTICE
of
Sale of Motor Transportation Equipment

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manufacturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913.	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P7,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
3	Trailer "	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773 87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

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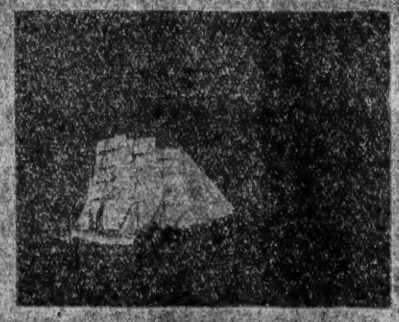

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BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

Times Man Visits Fort Douaumont

(Continued from Page 10)

had already experienced, I would say that up to now some parts of me had remained dry. In less than a quarter of an hour after leaving that plank walk I was caked with mud to my waist; I was wet to my neck; there were splashes of mud over my face and in my hair. On all that blasted slope of Douaumont there is not a remnant of trench in which to seek safety; there is not a road; there is not a path; not a single tree; not a single stump; nothing, in fact, but a vast succession of holes so close together that their edges are never more than six inches apart.

Our walk that night was, as far as possible, along the edges of these shell craters; but frequently we slipped and floundered down into the holes, gasping and choking with mud and water in our faces. I frequently took a step forward on what seemed to be the firm edge of a hole, and would sink almost to my hips in soft, oozy slime, and could crawl out only by clawing frantically at the mud in front of me. I would reach out with my stick to see if the footing was secure, and often it would sink in full length, so that my hand was covered. Often the craters would run together for a distance of many yards. Half filled with water, they formed little lackes in which it would be quite easy to drown. In fact, our Captain told us, quite casually, that many soldiers had been drowned in them while trying to make the same journey.

Occasionally we would find a few feet of comparatively solid ground. There we would rest and look about us. The thunder of the artillery was much nearer and more terrible than during the climb to La Maison Blanche. Colored flares still rocketed up from the surrrounding hills and tried to outrival the brilliancy of the moon. But we saw nothing beautiful before us now, for all that the lights revealed was a scene of epic desolation. The light, instead of seeming mysterious and beautiful, was ghastly and terrifying, and I wanted the moon to go out and leave us in the dark. I looked up at it and at the stars. A hazy cloud floated across the moon a moment and dimmed the light. I looked back at the slopes of Douaumont, green and horrible. The moon came and went rapidly several times, and the flickering light over the slopes gave a dancing grotesqueness to everything.

Falls Over Two Dead Germans

We started on; then I turned back quickly, my nerves really shaken for the first time. Lying just beside me, a few feet below in the mud, was the body of a man—a German soldier. His head lay in a pool of water; his glassy eyes stared at the moon; one hand stuck rigidly up. He seemed pointing directly at me. I forced myself to turn and go on, then stumbled and fell over two other dead men huddled over the edge of a shell crater.

From then on we constantly passed bodies—dozens of them, both French and German. In the moonlight we could distinguish the color of their uniforms. Sometimes there were only fragments of bodies—hands and faces sticking out of the mud. Bass kicked a German helmet out of his way, and a head rolled out of it. It was a melange of bodies all the way to Douaumont.

The shells were zipping much closer than before. As we heard screams announcing their arrival we would jump down into the holes and lie there close together. Once I found myself crouching for protection in the lee of a dead man. Once I sat down to rest and rose quickly, as I felt something not mud beneath one. All over the place was other rubbish of the battlefield—rifles, bayonets, cartridge belts, and boots filled and empty. Often the rifles were stuck upright in the mud. These were the signal posts by which we found our way, placed there by those who had made the journey before.

Our order of march was: First, a soldier, then de K——; after came Bass, then myself, Dosch-Fleurot and a second soldier. Except for our companions we seemed alone on the battlefield. The sound of firing sometimes died away for a few seconds, bringing omnious and intolerable silence. At those moments we talked to one another to keep up our spirits.

Wounded Groping Toward the Rear

Suddenly we all stopped dead. A low call rose from the waste of shell holes on our left; then another. Our Captain answered, and the ghostly voice became definite: "We are wounded from Douaumont and have lost our way. We are trying to find La Maison Blanche." In a few moments we could make out their forms in the shifting light. Our Captain stuck a rifle upright in the mud, then called, asking if they could see it. A voice replied that they could. He then told them to strike out for it and afterward turn directly at a right angle, and they would find the other signposts leading to safety and the rear. We plunged on. A few minutes later another halloo sounded out of the night, and another voice informed us that Adelbert shelter was directly at hand. A hole yawned fifty yards away, which we knew was the doorway to the underground "abri." But it was after 2 o'clock now, and we decided not to call there. Douaumont was less than a mile away. We went on another hundred yards.

Suddenly, at a shorter distance than we could have thrown a stone, a shell exploded directly in front of us. We hurled ourselves face downward in the crater and waited. Another scream, and a terrific explosion slightly nearer. A third hit the ground less than fifty yards away, ricocheted from one mound of mud to another, finally exploding a hundred wards behind us. A succession of shells then spouted geysers of mud all along the ridge. We unanimously decided that we had had enough and crawled back as best we could to Adelbert Abri, (so named, during the German occupation, after a son of the Kaiser). Deep underground we found a cavern six feet wide by twenty long, in which we were just able to stand upright. Several candles on a rough wooden table lighted the place. A soldier sat beside it with a telephone receiver clamped to his ear. Our Captain explained our presence, and the soldier said, "Make yourselves at home."

We flung ourselves down in the dirt and looked about. Thirty-five sleeping men were strewn about the place. They were of all ranks. Colonels, Captains and privates were bunked to gether. Four or five waked at our entrance, but the others slept the dead sleep of utter fatigue. We stretched, our backs to the wall, our legs straight before us. Dosch-Fleurot propped his feet on what appeared to be a pile of blankets. This blanket roll turned out later to be a Captain, but for two hours Fleurot kept his feet there, and the Captain never knew it. Those who were awake began a conversation. They built a little fire on the dirt floor and made chocolate for us.

No Trenches, Just Craters, for Shelter

During the two hours following, while the bombardment continued outside, our conversation took some strange turns. A Captain of Algerian tirailleurs told us that the German line was only a few hundred yards away from the shelter and from the path we had followed. We asked what the trench line looked like. He said there were no trenches, either French or German; that both lines were defended from shell holes, the same as those through which we had come, the soldiers remaining for hours in the mud and water to their waists. He called our attention to the rapid bark of a machine gun near at hand. We listened, then asked if he thought an attack imminent. He replied no; that the Colonel had just come in, reporting little infantry activity. He pointed to a snoring sleeper a few yards away—that was the colonel. We then discussed our chances of getting through to Douaumont. He opined that they were slight. Perhaps at about 4 o'clock, he said, there might be a let-up, and we could try again.

The discussion then wandered to Paris and the normality of its life. Every one was then interested in the American elections, and we all gave our views on Hughes and Wilson. Finally we got back to the battlefield of Douaumont. We all considered what could be done with it after the war. Yes, there in safety from the whistling shells outside, we talked about "after the war." In disposing of our battlefield, we decided that on account of the thousands of unexploded shells and hand grenades buried in it, it would be too dangerous ever to cultivate it again. So our final decision was that it be made into a park where tourists might come and endeavor to imagine the past.

Left Their Cards for the Colonel

At 4 o'clock there was a lull in the bombardment. Bass and I, after talking it over, decided to make a final effort to reach Douaumont. We rose stiff and chilled to the bone from our soaked clothing. We left our cards for the sleep Colonel. Outside we found that moon had gone, and that the night was pitch black except for the signal flares. From now on we literally fell, rose, and fell again all the way to Douaumont. The "tir de barrage" began again before we had gone 300 yards. We halted as before, faces down in the mud, shielding our heads with our arms. Our Captain rose to his knees just as a succession of flares made everything stand out in relief for a full minute. I shall never forget the curt sentence that followed, and how De K—— proved himself the finest sportsman I ever met. The flares picked out his white face against the thick blackness. It was a pale, patrician, and rather cynical face—a face that before the war belonged to the Parisian elegant. Now his blonde hair clung damply to his forehead, deep lines of fatigue showed, and mud glued the ends of his drooping mustache. His blue eyes questioned us directly.

"Do you wish to go on?" he asked. "Is it very dangerous?" I asked rather inanely. He shrugged his shoulders. "It is," he repled. Bass asked the next question. "What do you think about it?" Again he shrugged and said: "Gentlemen, my General gave you permission to go to Douaumont. So long as any one of you desires to continue the journey, my orders are to lead the way." Bass looked at me, and I looked at Bass; then we nodded to the Captain, and he turned his face once more toward Douaumont steep; but this time we went on not so much for the newspaper story as because we could not bear to give up the big adventure when the goal, however perilous, seemed so near. Unconsciously, at the time we forced the decision upon each other. I felt that I Bass would go on, and he felt that I would; and neither of us could let the other enter Douaumont alone.

Crater Pitfalls in Pitch Darkness

All our difficulties from now on were fully doubled. We could not see the edges of the shell craters, and frequently slid to their bottoms in the darkness. I was more fortunate than Bass, for I walked directly behind him, so that whenever I heard a groan right beneath my feet, I knew that Bass had fallen in again, and I edged in another direction.

The bombardment lulled, and again for a short distance we thought we would get through in comparative safety. Then, without warning, hell arose and engulfed us and dragged us down into its depths. At this point I cannot attempt to be adequate in writing this story. I had seen the "rideau de fer" before and heard it often, and I have tried to describe it. Now I have had it descend upon me, and I know that descriptions of it are a waste of words. I do not know what happened. I cannot tell how close the shells exploded. My one distinct memory is the voice of our Captain saying, as every shell passed by: "It is not for us." I knew he was thinking that the next one probably would be ours. He repeated the phrase over and over—"It is not for us"—until I began to hope vaguely that perhaps we did have a chance. I thought how I could include this phrase—"It is not for us"—in my story of the trip, and then pushed it aside impatiently, thinking poignantly that perhaps I would never write the story of the trip.

We struggled on somehow through the mud and water, throwing ourselves face down every few yards while a shell spent itself near us, and after a while I decided that I could get no further. The Captain's only word was "Faster! Faster!" So I went on. At every step I dragged my entire weight out of the clinging mud. The suction seemed drawing the shoes from my feet. Every ounce of clothing became pounds. My overcoat became an intolerable weight. My field glasses, strapped on my shoulder, became lead. I sobbed with relief as I cast them both behind me into the mud. Bass discarded everything, including his camera.

A mound of mud rose a hundred feet ahead. It was Douaumont! I walked that last hundred feet, while the others crawled. Bass told me later that he wondered at my coolness in doing it. I explained to him that I walked upright because of my certainty that if I got down on the earth I could not rise again.

Douaumont a Heap of Mud

The entrance to Douaumont is a hole in the ground very like that at Adelbert Abri. I fell through it and on to the bench inside, sobbing with exhaustion. My first remark, when I was sufficiently recovered to make one, was addressed to a soldier standing near: "Is this really Douaumont?" And when he assured me that it was, I turned to Bass, sitting on the bench beside me. We smiled and shook hands.

There is nothing left of Douaumont except what is below ground. Above ground is just a low mound of mud resembling the surrounding landscape. But through the mud in every direction point machine guns, testifying that Douaumont belongs to France. There are also excavation loopholes command the country for miles about.

The present fort consists of huge stone vaulted caverns which were the ammunition rooms of the original structure. They average fifty feet below ground and extend hundreds of yards in several directions. There is free access throughout. But there are still many German dead under the debris. When Bass and I entered the fort it was just 6 o'clock. The corridor into which we fell contained several dozen soldiers. They gaped at us. Our Captain explained our presence to an under-officer. There was a murmur of surprise. "Civilians in Douaumont?" some one said, and his next remark can best be translated by "What do you know about that?" In fact, when the under-officer led the way down the corridor to the commandant's room we received a round of applause.

We went into the dark room, and our Captain apologised to a figure lying upon an iron bed for our intrusion. The figure rose in one movement, and the two officers rigidly saluted. An orderly lighted candles, and we were invited to sit down. The commandant is a Basque Major of Chasseurs, who are now garrisoning the fort. He was slim and youthful, but his face was harsh and lined. His movements were jerky, but decisive. He shapped a series of questions to our Captain about the outer world. Then he suddenly asked us if we wanted anything to eat. We drew out for sandwiches and began breakfast. I heard the Major explain to the Captain that he had neither slept nor been out of his clothes since the day he had taken command of the fort, relieving the troops that stormed it and drove the Germans out. "It is eight days—eight days and nights," he whispered. His voice was hoarse from fatigue and his eyes looked at us from dark hollows.

A Captured German Tabby

I glanced about the room, and my eyes lighted first on the only German prisoner in Douaumont. Sitting on the Major's desk, looking at the sandwich in my hand with an appreciative, contemplative eye, was a large, fat striped tabby cat. The commandant explained that she was a German cat, but, true to feline character, preferring places to people, she was apparently contented with her captivity and now understood French.

The Major moved and suddenly flooded the room with light. I was amazed to realise that it was electricity. He explained that after 6 o'clock the German-installed light plant was working.

All this time the room was constantly shaken by shells exploding outside; but the Major explained that there was always a lull at 6.30, because then both sides tried to get in their wounded and bury their dead. We swallowed our sandwiches and rose quickly, for the Major wished to show us the fort while there was time. We followed him through many corridors into many rooms. The Germans had done handsomely by themselves while occupying Douaumont, but they went out so hurriedly that they took nothing with them and were even unable to destroy.

Germans Left Supplies Intact

So we saw a complete hospital and operating room, great stores of provisions, and enormous water supply, and thousands upon thousands of hand grenades and rounds of ammunition. Owing to the extreme difficulty of bringing supplies, the Douaumont garrison are comfortably living on German fare and shooting German bullets. Captured machine guns are placed to rake every corridor, end to end, in case of a successful counter-attack.

We asked the Major concerning this possibility, and he explained that the French barrier fire on the German side of Douaumont had up to date been far more dreadful than that which we encountered getting in. Then he looked again at his watch and told us it was time to go. He led us to the entrance, and we looked out. It was dawn. Before us, toward Verdun, was an angry ocean of yellow mud, with waves fifteen to twenty feet high and as many yards long. That was what we had come through, and that was what we faced.

As we stood there three explosions in rapid succession smashed the mud wave nearest us into flying spray. We crouched back under the shelter. "If you can make 400 yards in twenty minutes you are safe," the major told us, then gripped our hands and left us. We leaped out. I heard a clicking behind me, turned, and the last I saw of Douaumont was the lens of a camera. Yes, they cheered us when we went in and photographed us as we went out. And we made that 400 yards in less than the time allowed. We came literally out of the jaws of death, out through the mouth of hell. We dined that night in Paris.

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Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings comfort and satisfaction.

Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

'PHONE 1371
FU CHUNG CORPORATION,
A 262 Szechuen Road (rear of the Continental Hotel)

Quality Right. SWEDISH PAPER Prices Right.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

Officers,
Musketry Instructors—
Surveyors, Prospectors, Sportsmen,

Will you test this Pocket Range-Finder for a week?

All you need do is to write for the Range-Finder, enclosing your cheque or money order for £3 5s., and we will send the instrument, complete in leather belt-case, post free and fully insured, by return. If, after testing it for seven days, you are not entirely satisfied and return the instrument in good condition, we will refund your money.

With the Hymans Pocket Range-Finder you can take the range of any object within 2 per cent. of error, with a base of only 5 or 10 yards. Also, where the height or width of object is known, operator need not even move when taking range. This makes the instrument invaluable for rapid sea and river navigation, etc. No technical knowledge is needed; range may be taken in a few seconds. The instrument is of simple construction, strong, weighs only 4 ounces, and can easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

IT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY & SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR OFFICE and to upwards of 2,000 individual officers.
Here *are two* of a large number of unsolicited Testimonials:—

I have taken several observations, and find the Range Finder very accurate when carefully used. I, therefore, decide to retain the instrument.—Major-General E—, I. E. F.

"Your Range-finder should become a necessary article for every officer to carry".—Major T—, —Bn., London West.

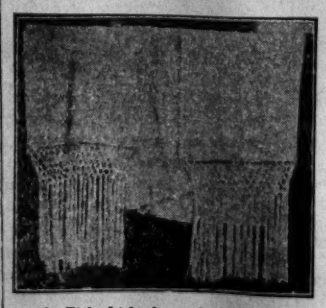
PRICE, including Regd Post full War-risk insurance, £3-5-0

THE Hymans POCKET RANGE-FINDER
(PATENT No. 6493/15).

Send cheque to-day, or write for free descriptive leaflet to the Patentee and Manufacturer—
CHAS. HYMANS, Dept 15, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
3. Its Purity of Material.
4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: $4.25
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

German March, "Light Cavalry:"
"Millicent Valse:"
"They didn't believe me:"
Selection, Pagliacci:
"I love you, California:"
"A perfect day:"
"In der Nacht:"
"Puppchin," etc.

Such a programme you can hear nightly in

RESTAURANT R. N.!
14 Astor Road

and have a good meal too. If you like to hear your favorite songs, Come, we play for you.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 16, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 85⅝=Tls. 1.17 @ 72.7=1.61

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate.	72.5
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1752
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6⅛—Tls.	5.64
Exch. @ 72.7=Mex. $	7.76
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	303⅛
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36 9/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476 7/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6⅛
London	Demand	3-6⅛
India	T.T.	262
Paris	T.T.	492½
Paris	Demand	493
New York	T.T.	84¼
New York	Demand	84⅜
Hongkong... (nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	60½
Batavia	T.T.	204½

Bank's Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 3/16
London.nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8¼
London.nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-3⅜
Paris ..... nominal 4 m-s.	508½
New York....nominal 4 m-s.	87¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1=Hk. Tls.		5.12
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		5.43
„ „ 1=Marks		†4.44
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.		1.08
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.32
„ „ 1=Rupees		2.93
„ „ 1=Rouble		3.34
„ „ 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 16, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Cathays (Ord) Tls. 5.25

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, December 16, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 21.50 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 14.85 cash

Direct

Langkats Tls. 21.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 January.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There has been less stringency in the money market during the week, and clearances of cargo have been upon a fair scale.

The British government's new War Council's policy, of devoting the whole nation's energies to a strenuous prosecution of the war both in manufactures and man-power, may have a consiuerable effect upon textile manufactures available for the export trade from Lancashire, and in the meantime, until more definite news is available as to what action in that direction may be expected, holders of stocks at this end are evidently inclined to adopt a waiting policy. Consequently, the small but strengthening demand for imported goods which is in evidence, has to go unsatisfied, and prices are steadily being bid up to a higher basis. Auctions all were firm throughout.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—We have no private sales to report but the tone at auction was steady to firm.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Hankow buyers have been picking up moderate parcels of their favorite chops at about five candareens advance over last prices, sales being: Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 5.10, Pighead at Tls. 4.95, Boy and Crackers at Tls. 4.40, and Nine Boys at Tls. 4.30. At the auctions 10 lbs. advanced about five candareens per piece and heavy shirtings were considerably stronger.

12 lbs. to 36 in.—One transaction in Soldier DDD at Tls. 5.95 is all that we have to report. Auctions steady.

White Shirtings.—A moderate business has been done for Hankow in the following:—Nine Dragons at Tls. 6.55, Nine "Hung" at Tls. 6.30, Three Women at Tls. 5.95, and Cash at Tls. 5.70. Prices at auction ruled five to fifteen candareens per piece higher all round.

Drills and Sheetings.—There has been a small demand from Northern ports, resulting in the following resales:—Drills:—Pacolet Centaur at Tls. 5.35. Sheetings:—Buckshead at Tls. 5.25, Abbeville Three Rabbits at Tls. 4.75, Enterprise A at Tls. 4.75, and Pezer A at Tls. 4.75.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Private business is reduced to very insignificant proportions, but bidding at auction was brisk and prices for Fast Black Cotton Italians advanced on the average about fifteen candareens per piece, the heavy qualities doing better than the others. Venetians also ruled firm.

Cottons.—A quite tone has prevailed during the week, while prices have been on the easy side. Quotations are as follows:—Tungchow Tls. 24.80 to Tls. 24.00. Four Chop at Tls. 22.80 to Tls. 22.40. Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.60 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 22.25.

The Liverpool market has been rather irregular, the latest quotations cabled by Reuter being Middling American at 11.06d. Egyptian at 20.95d., and Bengal Cotton at 7.80d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market continues steady with not much business transpiring; the following sales only have been reported:—

16s. 300 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 105.50 for December-January delivery, and 1,000 Bales of the same chop at Tls. 107.50 or delivery February to April, also 700 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 108.00 to Tls. 108.50.

Indian Yarn.—These spinnings are nominally steady in the absence of demand of any importance. A small business is made public as follows:—

No. 12s:—50 Bales China at Tls. 91.50, 100 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 93.00, and 50 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 91.50.

Japanese Yarn.—Market continues steady but quiet, sales returned being:—

No. 16s:—200 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 113.00, and 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 112.50.

No. 20s:—600 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 113.00-113.50.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 8th inst.

White Silk.—The market is again devoid of interest.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling, Tls. 560.

Yellow Silk.—The last English Mail took a small shipment to Bombay, including Laiwo Tls. 447½. Chappa Tls. 405. Kobun Tls. 360. Wooyang C. H. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 380 av. Minchews Tls. 412½, 400.

Steam Filatures.—Are easier. Billiken ex. 1, open, Tls. 945 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Best grades come at Tls. 15 decline. Market is quiet with restricted enquiry. Sun and Pagoda 1 and 2, Tls. 440 av. Washington 1 and 2, Tls. 435 av.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The market has shown considerably more activity since the issue of our last report, doubtless chiefly due to the easing off to some extent of the extreme tightness in the money market. The recent improvement in the price of Raw Rubber has also had a stimulating effect on the Rubber share market. The latest report from London, however, gives the quotation of No. 1 Sheet both cash and forward at 2s. 10½d., this sudden fall being attributed to the falling off in demand from America. The immediate future of the Raw Rubber market appears very uncertain, and owing to these circumstances the Rubber share market this morning (15th) apparently has relapsed into the dull state obtaining a few weeks ago.

Reading other stocks, attention may be called to the rise in Shanghai Docks to Tls. 90, and to the steadiness of Cottons.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for December 14 was 106 tons."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:

38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital		$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.		$15,000,000
Silver		18,000,000
		$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors		$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Taingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 *Broadway.*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC	

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank. The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG. Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG. Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH. Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on December 12, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	15-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-35
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	each	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	12-15
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 11.60
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER Chief Inspector.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

PUNCHES FOR SCRIPT AND STOCK CERTIFICATES

"CANCELLED"

TICKET AND PAPER PUNCHES OF ALL KINDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

PROFESSOR MONTES'

Dancing Classes, Astor House.

General Class: Monday, 5.30 to 7: Wednesay, 9 to 10.30.

4 Lessons, $10.00 per month.

Private Classes

$10.00 per person, each class.

Something Good for 'Xmas Presents

Vacuum Bottles for Hot and Cold	each	4.00
Air Guns.....	,,	15.00
Fireless Cooking Stoves.....	,,	25.00
Portable Outboard Motors.....	,,	160.00
Garden Tools.....	set	7.00
Carpenter's Tools in Chest.....	,,	15.00

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.

1284 BROADWAY.

OUTPORT RESIDENTS

are requested to note that we accept and execute orders from all ports in China, Japan and Korea, and that we pay same attention to small orders as to large orders.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

Tabaqueria Filipina

34 Nanking Road

11900

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

for

Precautional Injections

Apply to:

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. S. NAKANISHI,

YA 4 Barchet Road.

Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.

11704

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Dec. 1st, 1916

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump).....	$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	16 00
Japan Coal (No. 2).....	15.00
Japan Coal (No. 3).....	14.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

Orders promptly executed.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Silverware of every description.

The best selection ever offeredat prices which will astonish buyers.

Wo Shing

198 Kiangse Road

Opposite L. Moore & Co., Ltd.)

HWA VENG FACTORY.

11, 13 & 15 Route des Soeurs.

Corner of Route des Soeurs and Great Western Road.

SHANGHAI.

Manufacturers of Peking & Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.

Made to any design, colour or size.
Only permanent dyes are used.
Prices very moderate.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLJCITED.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office:

1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII (Yangkingpang), Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on January 15, 1917 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000. will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

The Geographical and Topographical Society

OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD

(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The **NEW PLAN OF PEKING** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE** which will be included.
2. **THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,** which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The **NEW PLAN OF CANTON** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.**
4. **THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA** scale **ONE INCH TO A MILE** compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

PITKIN'S MARVEL OIL

Marvel Oil, thus named because of the marvelous results obtained from its use.

We secured the prescription for this Marvelous Oil from a World-Famed Doctor. And in the most severe test any remedy was ever subjected to it was found that it gave positive relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Lameness in Chest, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lame Back, Rheumatism (not inflammatory), Neuralgia, Colic, Stomach Ache, Dyspepsia, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Ivory Poison, Chillblains, Insects' Bites, Dizziness, Headache, etc.

Should be in Everybody's Home. 60 cents per bottle at Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road. Manufactured by J. M. Pitkin and Co.—Newark, N. Y. Tel. No. 3255.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE

Representatives.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	$21.50
Hankow ,, ,, ...	21.00
House Coal No. 1	14.00
House Coal No. 2	13.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	13.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2	12.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of

Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

WONG LEI FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.

11502

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at HANGCHOW.

Pay a visit to the

NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW

杭州西湖新新旅館

(WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates

for the week-end or longer periods.

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

The Directors of the above named Company have declared a Second Interim Dividend of 8% equal to FORTY Tael Cents per share—payable on and after the 21st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 21st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th December, 1916.

11915

Alma Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday 15th to Thursday, 21st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGO REISS AND CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 9th December, 1916.

11953

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th & 26th January, 1917

OFF DAY

27th January, 1917

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st December, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry Forms may be obtained upon application from the Undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

12047

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Dec. 17th

TONIGHT!! TONIGHT!!

"A Daughter of the People"

A Powerful Drama of Love, Labor and Redemption

IN FIVE PARTS

Featuring Laura Sawyer, Frederick De Belleville and Robert Broderick.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In another screamingly funny Comedy, entitled:

"DOUGH AND DYNAMITE"

In Two Reels

2,000 Feet of side-splitting action.

Special Notice re "The Iron Claw"

By special request, and in order to give those of our patrons who were unable to witness the first two episodes of "The Iron Claw" an opportunity to view them, we shall again screen the first two episodes of this wonderful film on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The regular performance will follow at 9.15 as usual, when the 3rd and 4th episodes will be shown.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

Programme for Sunday, 17th December.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

60 Parts.

Acknowledged to be the most wonderful of all serial pictures ever produced.

The most thrilling, sensational and exciting picture ever shown. Every part is full of 'punch'.

4 parts shown with every change of programme.

Showing 19th and 20th Chapters, entitled:

"Fire, Fury & Confusion"

and

"The Souls' Stranglers"

Showing on Monday, the 21st and 22nd Chapters.

Also Some Keystones, Chaplins & Other Comedies.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

MISS MARY PICKFORD

in

TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY

SIX PARTS

A. D. C.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Lyceum Theatre

Tuesday, 26th, Thursday, 28th and Saturday, 30th December

at 9 o'clock sharp.

MATINEE, Saturday, 30th

at 3 p.m.

Children half-price.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES

$3. $2. $1.

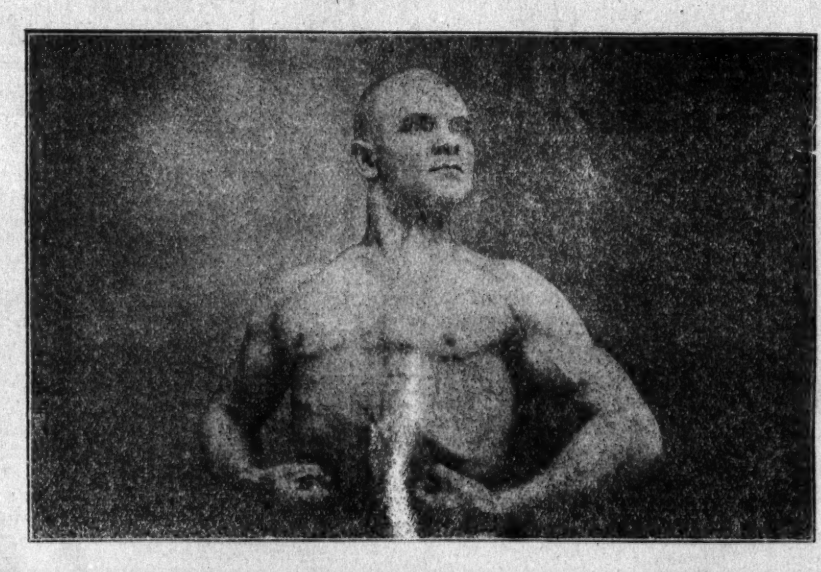
Gallery early door 50 cts. extra.

11850

Mr. Aladar THE MAN WITH THE "IRON HEAD"

ITALIAN ATHLETE AND WRESTLER

WILL APPEAR FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, Dec. 17th and 18th



at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing feats of Head strength, bending iron, etc., also will be witnessed how a stone weighing one thousand pounds will be broken in two on his chest by use of two sledge-hammers.

A Reward of Dollars two hundred ($200.00) will be paid by Mr. Aladar to any man who is able to throw him in a Wrestling Match. This challenge is open and is to take place on evening of the 18th December.

NEW GRAPHIC. NEW COMEDIES. NEW DRAMAS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th

DEBUT OF

MISS ROSE BERRY

The Popular American Singer and Pianist

The Bright Star of Vaudeville

IN ALL THE LATEST SONG HITS

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 19	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	8.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 19	6.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	6.30*	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	A.M.	Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 23	9.0.*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	8.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 30	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 8	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 24	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	9.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	10.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	11.00*	Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 7	A.M.	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 17	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	7.00*	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 18	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	7.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 2	"	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 17	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	6.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 20	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Volund	Nor.	K.M.A.
" 21	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ryohei maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 22	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	8.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 22	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 23	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	M.M.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 20	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 16	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 16		Mexico maru	6084	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Dec 16	Hongkong	Venezuela	5046	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
Dec 16	Hongkong	Siberia maru	11248	Jap.	A. T. Co.	Woosung
Dec 16	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 16	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 16	Tientsin	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 16	Hankow	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 16	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Dec 16	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 16	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	Tsingtao	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 16	Haichow, Ecbing	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
7 p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. J. MacArthur, will leave on Monday midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Volund will leave on December 20 daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Friday, the 22nd instant. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Friday, the 22nd instant. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Tsingtao and Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Kobe-Shanghai line s.s. Kumano Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf tomorrow at about 11 a.m. She will be despatched for Moji on Thursday, December 21.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. R. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cobbs, Mr. E. M. Gale, Mrs. R. J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Imanishi, Mr. Kwei Chih, Mr. D. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Melone, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. R. Narita, Mr. Don Luis Pastor, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Terry, Mr. U. Takezaki, Mrs. E. C. Travis, Mr. Wai Tingsing, Mrs. J. J. Wild.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dexter, Mr. L. E. Perry, Mr. Adolf R. Tornquist, Mrs. H. Pfaff, Misses Gertrude and Katie Pfaff, Messrs. S. Schaffer and W. G. R. Murphy.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mr. Green.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Wooley, Mr. F. Jenny, Mr. Ed. A. Zwimpfer, Mr. E. T. Jesson.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Kiangyin:—Mr. E. W. Turner. For Hankow:—Mr. H. S. Dufour.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—The anticyclone stands up violently in central China, while the pressure decreases more and more in Japan. The monsoon continues strongly to prevail along the whole coast. Fair weather.

16.—Fine weather and fairly sharp cold. A thick mist sets in; about sunrise. The pressure slowly decreases and comes down to the normal level.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, December 16, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg.	mm	770 98	771.96
"	inches	30.35	30.39
Variation mm. for 24 h		†1.63	†2 08
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.99	†0.76
Wind	Direction	N	N
	Kilom per hour	15	6
	Miles	9.3	3 7
Temperature	Cen	0°5	5°5
	Fahr	32.9	41.9
Humidity: co		91	74
Nebulosity: 5-10		0	0
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 30	New York	Brinkburn	3633	Br.	D. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 15	Japan	Daisetsusan maru		Jap.		
Dec 11	Hongkong	Eurybates	3507	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 11	Japan	Fuyo maru	757	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Dec 15	Japan	Gleniffer	6721	Br.	Glen Line	
Dec 12	Swatow	Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 13	Tientsin	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 15	Japan	Hakata maru	268	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	B J
Dec 9	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Dec 13	Japan	Katsura maru	1123	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 4	Hongkong	Mitra	4970	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW
Dec 15	Hankow	Mofoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 14	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K	NYKW
Dec 12	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 13	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus Lloyd	B IX
Dec 11	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 11	Japan	Saishu maru	1215	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Dec 13	New York	St Dunstan	4490	Br.	Dodwell & Co.	YWW
Dec 14	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 15	Chefoo	Shuntien	1087	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 4	Swatow	Thode Fagelund	4137	Nor.	Arnold	BVI
Dec 6	Japan	Tobio maru	2196	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	CMEW
Dec 8	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 9	Amoy	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Hongkong	Tucer	8650	Br.	B. & S.	RX
Dec 15	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Dec 13	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 13	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	30 Dec. 1917		1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	MONTEAGLE	18 April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
		MONTEAGLE	27 June

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. — L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	" 22		"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	Jan. 7		1917
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 19		"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 30		"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13		"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1		"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9		"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23		"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5		"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19		"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1		"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15		"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26		"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8		"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22		"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"	—	—
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 — 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

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Telephone 1348 — 83, Szechuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE; AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. — 4TH FLOOR

$193,125,000 RUSSIAN GOLD GOES TO AMERICA

English and French Officials On Warship Carrying Treasure, Says Zurich

Zurich, Switzerland, November 12.—The Zurich Post, "on reliable authority," gives details of the Entente ministerial conference at Boulogne.

The discussion included consideration of the financial condition of the allies, the military status on all fronts, the new Italian proposal, the Rumanian situation, the affairs of Russia and Viscount Grey's recent speech.

The common impression, seems to have been that the financial situation of the allies is anything but satisfactory.

The American credits are about exhausted, and the reserves there cover only running orders. The system agreed to at Calais, whereby England assumes responsibility for the credits of her allies, has been amended to include France's liability for loans to date.

Ready to Lend to Russia

American capital is ready to advance money without security from her allies in return for commercial concessions. Many seekers of Russian concessions are already on the way. The Russian gold reserve in London of $193,125,000 is to be transferred to New York before the 17th of November.

It is stated further that a commission of English and French Government officials are to make a trip aboard a warship carrying the Russian gold for the purpose of further negotiations in New York and Washington.

Italy is said to have informed the ministerial conference that her effort to float a loan of $500,000,000 in New York was meeting obstacles. The grim fact is that American financial circles no longer include Italy in the extension of new credits.

Italy Asks Allies for Loan

The commodities Italy purchased from France in 1916 have been charged up against England. In view of her present plight., Italy now begs France and England to advance a further $110,000,000, which England is considering.

Rumanian credits were withheld until the French and English general staff report on the military situation there. Rumania also has not yet declared herself on whether she will join the London pledge in respect to a separate peace.

STATES HOW GERMAN DIVISIONS DISTRIBUTED

103 on West Front, 106 Against Russians; Seventy-Four On Eastern Battlefields

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 15.—Official.—On December 1, the enemy forces were distributed as follows: 103 divisions on the west front; 106 on the Russian front; 29 on the Rumanian front; 12 on the Macedonian front and 33 on the Italian and Albanian fronts.

Buzeu is Captured By Gen. Mackensen

Hot Pursuit in Wallachia, Where Rumanians Are Abandoning Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—(By wireless)—A Russian official communique reports: Our artillery stopped an attempted advance southward of Kiselin, on the River Stokhod. Our artillery held up an offensive from Grabkovze, on both sides of the Tarnopol-Zolotchev Railway.

The Russian-Rumanian forces are falling back from Buzeu under pressure. In consequence of this retirement, the troops occupying positions on the River Jablonitza are retiring.

A German official communique reports: We have captured Buzeu, in Rumania. We repulsed a triple attack, south-east of Malancourt, while, after a strong preparatory fire, extending far and near, the French attacked in waves at Cote de Poivre, but failed.

Our army in the Dobrudja is pursuing the enemy, who, as the result of our rapid advance in Great Wallachia, evacuated their positions last night.

A Bulgarian official communique reports: Our advanced detachments have reached the Bukharest-Fetesti Railway. Russian warships bombarded Baltchik, on the Black Sea.

November Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd. for the month of November, 1916, was 15,250 lbs.

American Woman's Club

Tuesday afternoon will be a very busy one at the American Woman's Club. Tea will be served promptly at four o'clock by the tea hostesses, Mrs. Arthur Hykes and Miss Florence Fobes and each individual tea table will be presided over by a past President of the Club, assisted by the charter members. The receiving party will be the President, Mrs. Lobingier, Mrs. Winterhalter, Miss Riddell and the new members; the Courtesy Committee and members of the Executive Board will attend to the welcoming and comfort of the guests and last, but not least, the Philanthropic Department will be in readiness to receive and take charge of the Christmas gifts for local charities.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE
JEWELLERY
and
Best JADE Stone
LESS TWENTY PER CENT
up to
10th January, 1917,
at
SING FAT & CO.
KIANGSE ROAD
11775

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 2399 refers to new applications for Electric Radiators and Power Motors, but not to lighting applications, which may be received as heretofore.

All consumers who already have Radiators installed may continue their use, and those consumers who had Radiators on Hire last season may again obtain them upon application to the Showroom—471/2 Nanking Road, or the Electricity Offices—66 Szechuen Road.

S.M.C. Electricity Department

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. S.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1030
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1048	1168
1801	2021	—	—		—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1448
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1420	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1430	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1855	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	703	1308	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

Premium on Subsidiary Coins

It is notified that the undermentioned rules in connection with the payment of fares and freight charges of all kinds will be in force at all the stations on this Railway with effect from the 1st January, 1917:—

(a) For all charges collected by Station Masters amounting to over fifty cents ($0.50) dollar coins will be asked for and collected from passengers.

(b) All charges amounting to not less than ten cents ($0.10), but not more than fifty cents ($0.50) will be collected (subject to the rates in the list of premium charges) in small silver coins.

(c) All charges amounting to less than ten cents ($0.10) will be accepted, or returned as change, in copper coins.

2. A premium of two copper cents will be collected for every fare or part of a fare of not more than ten cents or not less than six cents, and a premium of one copper cent for a fare or part of a fare of five cents or under.

3. For further particulars please refer to the notices posted up at all Booking Offices of the Railway.

By order,
M. Y. CHUNG.
Managing Director.
SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.
12053

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12——2 to 6.
11933

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO.
11952

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2406

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from December 20 to December 30, both days inclusive.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, December 14, 1916.
12062

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

The Directors of the above Company have declared a second interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent (which equals 12 Taels cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 20th December, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December to the 20th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Limited.
Secretaries & General Managers
11851

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.
11588

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at N. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F.I.O (Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

EXTRACT of MALT
with
COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable
Price $1.00
per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
{ dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12.11	12.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
{ dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
{ dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
{ dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
{ dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
{ dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
{ dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
{ dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
{ dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.58	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
{ dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.46	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	18.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN	7.2	8.2	11.12	13.37	15.07	18.47	8.37	21.2
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.10	8.10	11.20	13.45	15.15	18.55	18.45	21.20

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14.36			
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..... { arr		9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37		
{ dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10			15.28	17.47		
Kashai..... dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33			16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... { arr.		10.25	12.26	14.06			16.36	19.30		
{ dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16			16.46			
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15			17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17.55			
Hangchow..... { arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
{ dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47			18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16 00
Hangchow..... { arr.					7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
{ dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
{ dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sungkiang ..... { arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
{ dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17 42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12 30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
{ dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16 30	18.37
{ dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
{ dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19 00
{ dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Tuesday, December 19th
at 9.15 p.m.

Concert

By the World-Famous Artists

Signor Cokkinis
(Tenor from the Grand Opera of Milan)
and
Mlle. Gorsky
(Soprano from the Russian Opera of Moscow)
Kindly assisted by
Prof. Papini (Violinist)
and
Maestro F. Tolentino
(Pianist)

Tickets $3.00

Booking at
MOUTRIE'S and ASTOR HOUSE.
12076

The Geographical and Topographical Society of China
8B Peking Road
(Opposite Chinese Post Office).

We beg to notify the public that we have no connection whatever with the "Far Eastern Geographical Establishment," who have recently added to their previous firm's name and title, part (¾) of our title, viz: the words "The Geographical Socicy of China," since our first announcement appeared in the Shanghai papers.

The public is therefore respectfully requested to take special note of our Shanghai address, which is, 8B Peking Road (Opposite The Chinese Post Office).

Respectfully,
The Geographical & Topographical Society of China.
12065

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Just Arrived.

Fresh Butter
"MEADOW" BRAND
Finest Creamery Butter, shipped in cold-storage and kept in cold-storage. Fresh and pure.

FOR OUTPORTS
Tinned Butter
"GOLDEN STATE" BRAND
Finest quality. Absolutely the best tinned butter. Full weight tins.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

BILL SMITH

COCKTAILS.
YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR HOME,
GORDON DRY GIN,
GORDON ORANGE BITTERS,
CINZANO VERMOUTH,
"UPPER CRUST" RYE.

Send or Recipes
Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE
AMERICAN CHEMIST
Analysis of ores, oils, fats, egg products, waxes.
Telephone West 350.
12093

A 'Xmas Hint!!!
When presenting a lady with Silk Stockings
SHOW HER YOUR TASTE
by buying
"Onyx"
Reg. U.S. Pat. Office
You are sure to please!
All sizes and leading shades in stock:
Prices: **$1.55, 1.65, 2.45 and 3.25** per pair.
at
H. G. HILL & Co's.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)
'Phone 2240

'XMAS SALE
A few
Treadle Sewing Machines.
Buyers will be presented with an electric desk stove, without any charge, up to Dec. 31st, 1916.
at
Singer Sewing Machine Co.
P. 474 Nanking Road
'Phone 2736
12072

'XMAS GIFTS
Fancy Boxes of Chocolates
Fancy Boxes of Choicest Sweets
'Xmas Crackers and Bonbons
'Xmas and New Year Cards
'Xmas Cakes, Plum Puddings
Ham, Bacon, Mixed Nuts
Choicest Wines and Liqueurs
Choicest Perfumery and Soap
R. V. SOLINA & Co.
12073

Shanghai Tramways
(Foreign Settlement)
FOR SALE
35 tons Bitumen in Casks.
11,260 Stoneware Glazed Tiles 8" x 5" x 1½"
10,730 „ „ „ 9" x 6" x 1¼"
(Samples may be seen at the Company's Office). Sealed offers to be addressed to
D. McCOLL,
General Manager.
The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.,
2 North Soochow Road.
15th December, 1916.
12074

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES
Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.
11077

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for
'XMAS PRESENTS?
The Embroidery and Lace Depot
are prepared to allow
20 per cent discount
on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th Dec. 1916
P574 Nanking Road. 11884

OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD
"Best cuts at cut prices."
Clean and Sanitary.
A Neutral Shop.
Oxford Meat & Provision Market
K. 2270 Boone Road. Tel. 1936
Opposite Hongkew Market
OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD
12055

Flowers! Flowers! Flowers!
FOR THE 'XMAS SEASON
A large and fresh stock of various Japanese Plants, Beautiful Potted Flowers, and Japanese Miniature Gardens.
All kinds of Lilies, Azaleas, Camelias, Bouquets, Baskets, Tulips, and also newly-arrived Holly, 'Xmas Trees, etc.
The I. R. C. Garden and Nursery,
No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.
12070

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
'Xmas Gifts—Great Bargains
ONE WEEK ONLY
Beginning Monday, December 18th.
Chinese Arts and Novelties
Consisting of:
All kinds of handmade laces, embroideries, pongees, silks, handkerchiefs, collarettes, bags, bonnets, doilies, table-cloths, cushion and pillow covers, blouses, dresses, curios, brass and lacquer wares, furs, etc., etc.
Chinese Arts and Novelties
4 Broadway (opposite Astor Block).
12069

TO { furnish or re-furnish a cosy home,
buy serviceable & durable furniture for the office,
alter your office for convenience and cleanliness,
make your show-windows attractive, consult with
V. K. SHEN & SON
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATIVE CONTRACTORS
who established their firm in 1894, and succeeded in training a staff of experts.
Suggestions, Sketches or Estimates on constructive and decorative schemes free on application.
SALES OEFICE: 109 Hankow Road. TEL. No. 1710

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE
The New Year Cup

The Race for the above will be held at Noon on New Year's Day.

Entry-forms are to be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand or may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

There will be a Win Pari-Mutuel and a Members' Cash Sweep on the Race.

Tickets in either, $10 each.

Members' Cash Sweep Tickets may now be obtained at the Grand Stand.

The entire net proceeds will be devoted to such War Fund or Funds as may be decided on by the Stewards.

The Public will be admitted to the Enclosure free of charge.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12089

American Relief Society
NOTICE OF MEETING
A general meeting of the American Relief Society is hereby called, to take place in the office of the American Consul-General at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, December 21, 1916.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Chairman.
12092

FOR SALE

COMPLETE set of old Chinese books, by the name of Tu Shu Chih Ching (圖書集成), Tong Wen Book Co. printing (同文大版), vols. 5026, will be sold at a very moderate price. Inquiry and inspection will be welcomed at D-103 Chao Tung Road, Shanghai.
12057

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons in all the latest. Evening classes for separate parties. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.
11888

EDUCATIONAL

LADY from the Pitman's School of Shorthand, London, will give lessons in stenography. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
12088 D 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRINTER, European, with many years' experience in the trade as foreman, overseer, etc., is open for employment. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
12066 D 17

JAPANESE gentleman, as salesman or office assistant. Many years experience in canvassing and general office work. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.
12059 D 17

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET a nice cosy bedroom with bathroom attached, suitable for married couples.
'Phone 1946.
10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1
Corner Chapoo & Quinsan Roads.
Large and small, nicely-furnished rooms, bathrooms attached.
Board optional.
11921

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

TO LET, nicely furnished room, with separate bathroom, $20 per month. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
12090 D 17

TO LET, board and residence, French-Town, near the French Park. Tram-cars pass the door. Use of telephone. Good table kept. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
12091 D 17

TO LET, in a highly-modern Realty house, a large, light and elegantly-furnished bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom. Suitable for two bachelors or a married couple, with full board. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
12044

TO LET, well-furnished room, with board, in central locality. Private family. Apply to 32 N. Soochow Road.
12056 D 17

TO LET, two large double rooms, both with separate bathroom, verandah attached. Facing south. Terms reasonable. Apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12075

TO LET, two large rooms, beautifully furnished, also one small room, with every accommodation. Excellent table, good service, 6 and 7 Quinsan Gardens.
12071 D 17

HOUSES TO LET

WANTED, English family, living in Western district, would like to hear of a married couple to join their home. Preferably a couple that would share in the management and expenses of the house. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.
12084 D 20

TO LET at once, No. 45 Broadway Terrace. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
12034 D 19

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11839 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, five large rooms, kitchen and bathrooms perfect, tennis, from December 20th. Raven Trust. Tel. 60.
12036

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, energetic young Chinaman, as assistant in an evening school of instruction. Liberal commission. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
12058 D 17

WANTED: smart man for book and stationery store, North China. Progressive and permanent position for good man, with experience. Apply, with particulars as to age, experience and salary required, to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.
12060 D 21

WANTED, capable man of good character to take position as chief secretary in important Government office in North China. Must take complete responsibility for English correspondence, as well as general Chinese correspondence of the office. Salary $150 to $200 at start, permanent position, good future. Send photograph and complete copies of credentials in English and Chinese (own writing) to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS. (Confidential).
12050

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a flat of two unfurnished rooms, with bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.
12085 D 17

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.
11859

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, brand-new Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, 6 h.p., 3 speed. Only been ridden 70 miles. Owner leaving Shanghai. Bargain. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
12086 D 17

FOR SALE, Winchester automatic rifle, model 1910, cal. 401, as good as new, with 150 cartridges. Offers to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.
12067 D 19

BRAND new auto-piano, well-known make, 100 rolls of music, stool handsomely designed. 500 Taels. Bargain. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
12083 D 17

POCKET Kodak camera, with case, Zeiss lens, $23. New brown case, post-card size, $3.50, velvet band. Bargain. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.
12083 D 17

SURPLUS GARDEN stock on sale, at F93 Bubbling Well Road. Poinsettias and Geraniums may be had in large and small quantities.
12087 D 17

DOLLS. A few exquisite American Dolls, dressed by hand, on display at P.574 Nanking Road, Embroidery and Lace Depot.

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.
11860

WANTED, Gasoline boat-motor, 8 to 10 h.p., with full outfit. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.
12035 D 17

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F.

The New Science of Bringing Up The Baby.

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft, in a Series of Intense Interest to Every Modern Mother

An Excellent Exercise for the Development of the Fundamental Muscles of the Trunk, Arms and Hands Which, as Miss Read Explains, Demand Special Attention During the Fourth Year.

Dawant's Famous Painting, "The Life Savers," Which Portrays the Types of Bravery, Courage, Steadfastness to Duty and Fine Physique That Should be Held Before the Child as Ideals.

PHOTO © BY I.N.F.S. N.Y.

Children in a Kindergarten Class Playing Games That Furnish an Outlet for Their Spontaneous Activities and at the Same Time Have High Educational Value. It Is Important at This Period of a Child's Life, Miss Read Says, to Avoid Methods of Instruction That Limit the Child's Liberty or Deaden His Interest.

No. 4---The Fourth Year

By Mary L. Read, B.S.
Director of New York School of Mothercraft.

THE fourth year is a trying time in the child's life, for him and for his elders. He can walk and talk with considerable efficiency and it is difficult to appreciate that he is still so immature and undeveloped in his practical experience, his moral sense, his judgment; that his nerves are yet so incomplete in development, so sensitive to fatigue and excitement.

There is the temptation to allow him to eat everything that his father does, and let him stay up beyond the 6 o'clock bedtime or go without his nap; to let him have candy and soda water and popcorn because all his teeth are cut, to take him to moving picture shows because he enjoys the pictures, and in other ways to make his life complex, irregular, overstimulating. It is fundamental both for his contentment and his present vitality, as well as his future efficiency, that his regime should be kept simple, regular, without undue stimulation, through at least these six years.

Through these first six years there is little difference between the natural interests and spontaneous plays of boys and girls. Girls love to play with cars and wagons, balls and marbles, to dig and do carpentry work and they should be encouraged to do so. Boys like to play with dolls and housekeeping and they should be encouraged to do so.

Parents as well as teachers need to have a true and clear idea of liberty and interest, in the development and training of the child. The significance of both these factors becomes more apparent in this year. Without true liberty, the inner life of the child is repressed; with a perverted idea of liberty, he is left to licence, anarchy and tyranny. Without due respect to his interest, his education is made mechanical, dead, lacking in vitality; with a superficial idea of interest it becomes whimsical, catering to the child's desire merely for entertainment, weakening to any moral or mental fibre.

All efforts to teach the child, whether by the kindergarten, Montessori or some other method, should be based on the spontaneous activities which he manifests. Every parent must observe the individual child for such spontaneous activities and questions, and study to make the greatest educational use of these. The environment must provide every possible opportunity for examination, exploration, experimentation, physical activity, so that the child will have legitimate and constructive outlet for all the energy with which he is blessed.

The "make-believe" play gives opportunity for further habit training and some information. All the forms of courtesy in greeting, giving, visiting can be repeated a hundred times in the play. Natural methods of discipline can be instilled, and many an ethical lesson suggested in the mother-play with the dolls. Some of the simple lessions in hygiene, such as early going to bed, washing the hands before eating, not eating between meals, eating neatly, using the handkerchief, how to protect others when sneezing or coughing, can be taught to the dolls.

The child has no standard of worth in the activities he shall imitate, but includes everything that comes within his attention. He will play drunken man, villain, funeral, as readily as wholesome parts. The problem is to supply him with a wide range of the latter, and if his attention has been called to the former to divert his activity by positive suggestions of other things, letting him forget the unwholesome. In this connection thought must be given to military play.

There is no getting away from the fact that soldier play cultivates in the child an innate admiration for militarism. Unfortunately the tragic phases are not presented to him—the physical torture of the soldier, the heartbreak of the mothers and wives, the destitution and sorrow of the orphaned children. Of the brutality, the sordidness, the vandalism, the lust, the social chaos, the enmity, he could, of course, have no comprehension.

There are other examples of bravery, courage, steadfastness to duty, fine physique, to hold before him as ideals. The life-savers on the shore, the firemen, policemen, engineers, divers, explorers, miners, are only a few examples of men whose work calls for these qualities, and at the same time is picturesque and constructive. He can beat his drum and march with them. He can even fight, if need be, but let it be with beasts and dragons, with personifications of spiritual evils and faults, not with his fellow men.

During this and the succeeding year the natural questions are asked about where the baby came from. So much depends upon how this is answered. To the little child this is as natural as his question of where the light comes from and how the rain comes and how the flowers grow. Normally he has no sex consciousness during these early years, and the questions are impersonal, scientific. He associates with it only thoughts of good and beauty and charm. He observes all manifestations of nature in the same spirit. If his questions are ignored or he is told that he must not ask such questions, he develops a suspicion that there is something evil or secretive about these subjects.

After five years he is less likely to ask these questions of his elders, but still seeks enlightenment through surreptitious channels.

Logically there are only two people who should be privileged to answer—the mother and the father. These are questions to be treated naturally, but not lightly nor flippantly, nor with overmuch of awe. As human life is more than a physiological experience, so his first and deepest impression should be of the gift of life from Nature; of the forethought of mothers and fathers in preparing a home and cradle and clothes for the baby's coming.

Of his mother's part in nurturing him, even suffering for him, he can be told, and nothing will so permanently impress him with a sense of gratitude and devotion. Two other impressions should be deeply made at the same time. The one is that this is a holy subject which is a kind of secret between him and his mother and father, which he is never to talk about with anyone else. The other is that some day he will grow up and have children, so he must do everything he can to become strong and able to do things, and wise and good, so he can be good to his children.

This is where eugenic ideals begin, and ideals of the family and the home. The little child senses the spirit of the conversation he hears about him regarding marriage and the family, and the impressions he now gains cling to him for life.

The story occupies more of a part in the child's interest now. He begins to beg for stories.

There is the temptation to tell the first thing that comes to mind, or to select indiscriminately from the flood of juvenile literature in periodicals or on bookshelves. Why give him only the superficial or mediocre, or even the good, when there is a wealth of the best, if one will only take the trouble and forethought to find it? Numbers of collections and guide books to children's literature are now available. Many of them err in neglecting the years before six, or in not realizing the calibre of literature that children from three to six can appreciate.

For physical exercise the same apparatus is enjoyed as in the previous year. The "bridge" may be raised two feet from the ground. If an orchard with low-limbed appletrees is not available, some apparatus for climbing should be provided to take its place. From now on the muscles of the trunk and arms and legs are fairly aching to climb. A bar to hang from or swinging rings will supply part of this demand. Apparatus for sliding, less dangerous and ill mannered than the banister, can be made by securely supporting one end of a six-inch plank, free from slivers and protected at the sides by three-inch scantling. The special slide, curved toward the lower end, is much to be desired if the family exchequer can afford it.

Constructive work must still be with material that utilizes the fundamental muscles—those of the trunk, arm and hand, rather than the finer, accessory muscles of the fingers and eyes, which are yet undeveloped. Carpentry with small but real tools is especially commendable for these reasons, and children at this age usually are eager for it.

A small workbench can be easily made from a low, heavy packing box. It should be adjusted to the child's height. A small vise can be attached at such a height that the child can easily reach it, but does not bend over to saw or plane. He has little interest now in really making anything, unless it is a wagon or furniture or other usable object which he can make quickly for immediate use.

His interest is chiefly in the mere activity of hammering, sawing, "making curls" with the plane—learning to handle the tools. Soft, smooth wood, such as whitewood, should be provided, and wire nails. Painting should still be with the large paintbrush. He is not likely now to be satisfied with mere make-believe, but whitewash or water may suffice him. A large packing box, which will make a "real" playhouse, will furnish surfaces for many hours of such "painting" without any excuse for vandalism upon fences or walls.

Some children at this age can use their fingers sufficiently to play with the large size peg boards, to button, unbutton, lace shoes, string the large size wooden beads on a shoelace. If they are still very awk-

To the building blocks this year may usually be added the fifth and sixth Froebelian gifts, in the large size—the triangular shapes and the pillar. Some children are even ready for the peg-lock or other connecting blocks. If colored tiles in one inch squares, circles, rectangles and triangles can be obtained in stone and heavy composition material, these can be used for making designs. The paper or light wooden parquetry is too light for use of children under six years, except with nervous strain. Hardwood blocks six and twelve inches long are now valuable for building.

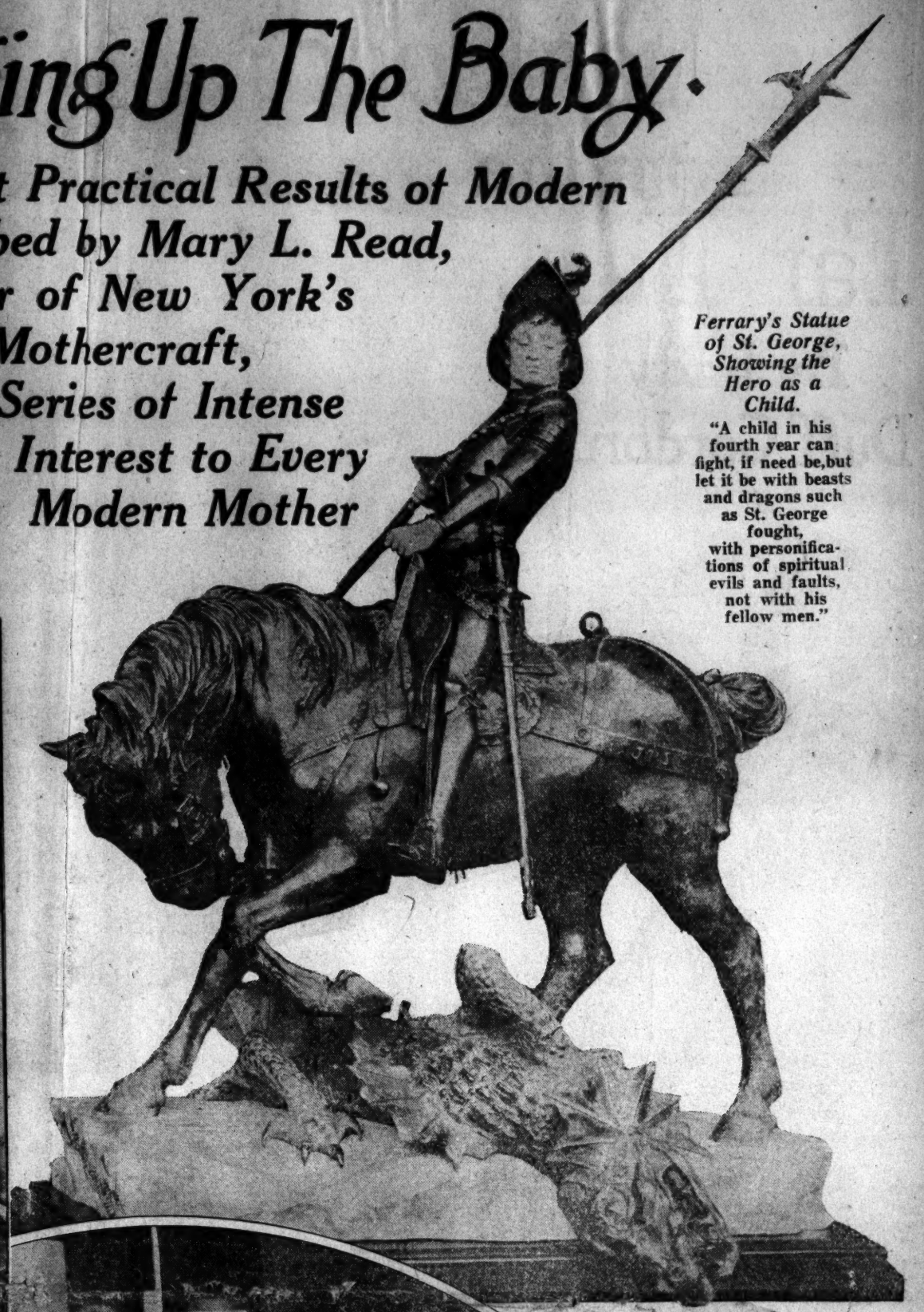
During this year nature interest becomes more definite. For the children in the country, or even in the park, there are interesting things to collect, such as acorn cups, milkweed pods, leaves, stones, cocoons. There are processes that it is interesting to watch, as the birds carrying straws to build their nests or carrying food to their little ones; the mother hen clucking and calling to her little chicks, and protecting them at night; the rain and snow a sthey come zigzagging down from the sky; the great moon as it rises in tthe early evening and the sun as it sinks behind the hill; there are the many sounds of nature to listen to—the bird song, the rush of the wind, the chatter of the brook, the rustle of the leaves, the chirp of insects.

Dishes of water can be placed high for the birds in Summer, and crumbs or suet left there for them in Winter. Seeds can be planted, watered and tended. To satisfy his natural curiosity to see how they grow, some corn or lima bean seeds might be planted on the same day as the garden, putting them around the sides of a drinking glass, with a blotting paper rolled inside the glass to hold them in place and to absorb the water for them, the glass being about half-filled.

This is the year when the child begins to be conscious that "the world is so full of a number of things."

Is he old enough now for a birthday party? Not if that is to mean a crowd of children, unusual and rich food, late bedtime, excitement in planning, anticipation, games. Yes, if it can be of a helpful kind. If four of his little friends should come to play for an hour or two in the afternoon, with simple, natural play together, to whom he could give a little gift, and with whom he could drink his glass of orange juice with nothing richer than a lady finger nor more exciting than the birthday candles.

Next Sunday Miss Read Will Explain the methods of training that should be followed during the fifth year of a child's life.



Ferrary's Statue of St. George, Showing the Hero as a Child.

"A child in his fourth year can fight, if need be, but let it be with beasts and dragons such as St. George fought, with personifications of spiritual evils and faults, not with his fellow men."

Fashions in Flowers.

Fashions change even in flowers.

There was a time when the fuchsia was all the rage. Then the dahlia had a time of immense popularity, and hundreds of new varieties were on the market.

Then came the turn of the chrysanthemum, but, as it needed a house and a lot of attention, it was soon left to the specialist, like the orchid.

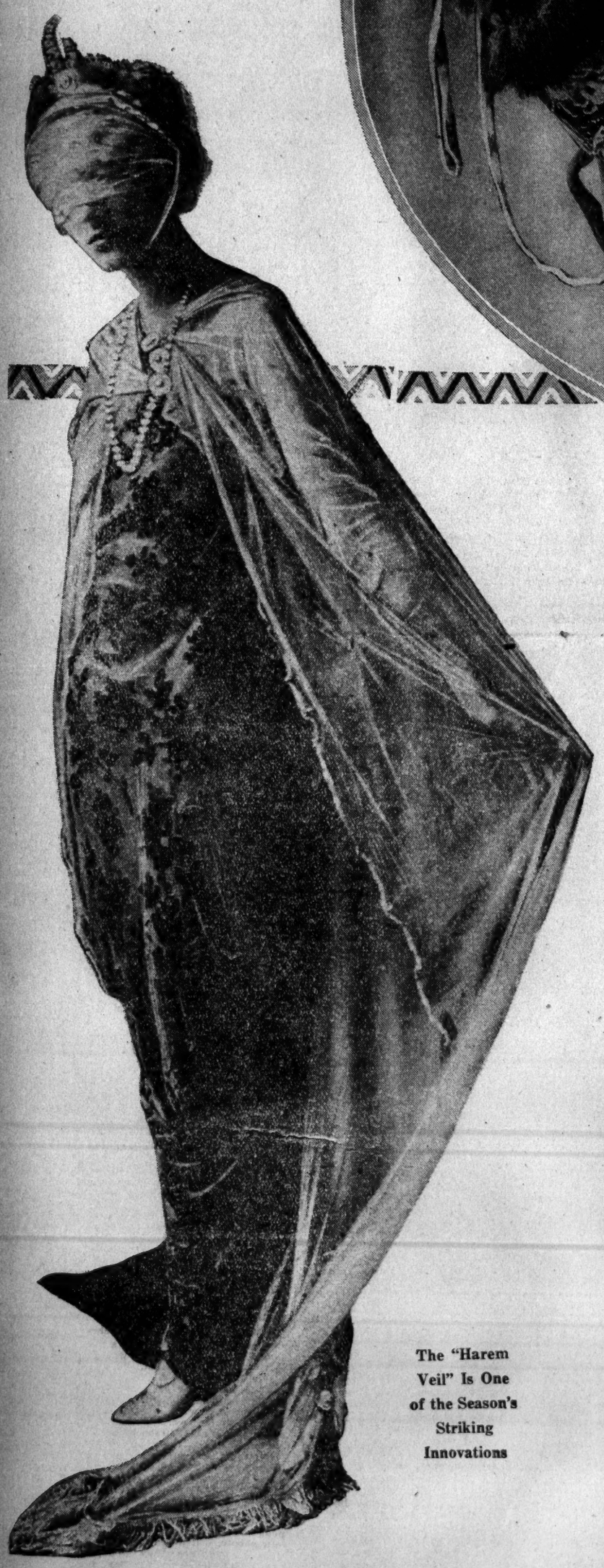
Then came the great sweet-pea boom. Anybody who had a garden at all filled it with sweet-peas, and new varieties were called after every imaginable person of note on earth.

Now there is a new star—the snapdragon. People used rather to despise this flower. But, lo! the expert has taken notice of it, and it has suddenly become the rage.

Everybody will be growing snapdragons this Summer. If the seed pods are nipped off, they put out new shoots, which bear flowers, until one imagines they are, like Tennyson's book, going "on forever."

Fashion Moods from the Far East

By Lady Duff-Gordon



The Eastern Effect of This Cap Is Heightened by the Very Odd Reproduction of an Oriental Weapon in the Trimming.

This Cloak of Cloth of Gold Gives an Effect of Oriental Richness Over a Blue Velvet Gown.

The "Harem Veil" Is One of the Season's Striking Innovations

How the Spirit of the Orient Has Been Skilfully Employed to Give Headdresses, Gowns and Evening Wraps Surprising Novelty and Richness

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By LADY DUFF GORDON ("LUCILE").

THE influence of the East persists in the Winter's modes. It asserts itself in the prevalence of rich brocades. It is seen in the Oriental effects of evening wraps. The headdress is especially significant of the East.

The harem veil is something known heretofore only in literature or by occasional representations on the stage. This Winter, for the first time, it will be a part of the adornment of women of the West. At one of the smartest dances on Fifth avenue this Autumn, beaux made their obeisance to a partner who looked at them as the shy violet of the harem looks at her lord, through a bandage of veiling placed across her eyes. It is the same mode of face drapery shown in the photograph reproduced on this page. Surmounting it is a modified crescent in pearls.

Various forms of veil will be used, according to the taste and the ingenuity in adaptation of the wearer. The encircling band of ribbon or of jewels is again to be seen in the evening. A few seasons ago the Greek fillet was popular. This Winter it will be of the Oriental nature, for even a fold of silk or a band of velvet ribbon has a barbaric jewel or design to add its note of richness to the original simplicity if that decoration by the Greeks.

Even where it might be expected least the Oriental note is struck in dress. It appears in the metal trimmed tuft of a fur cap. The crown of a cap, shown on this page, is of net embroidered in a conventional design in silver beads. In front is a semi-military ornament of ribbon and silver wire, topped by a bit of the same kind of fur as that which outlines the crown of the cap and which is carried up to its top. Across the crown, which settles closely and comfortably upon the head, making a charming outline for the face, is carried a loose fold of velvet of the same color as the fur. The colors—black and silver—are among the favorite combinations of the Winter.

The sumptuousness of the East is strikingly apparent in the wraps worn to operas, to dinners and dances. Manufacturers are rivalling each other in the production of rich stuffs, and no woman seems to practise economy in the direction of her after 6 o'clock cloak. An example of this richness is a long loose cloak of gold net worn over a velvet gown. In previous seasons the material itself would have been regarded as rich enough in effect. This Winter the gold and silver nets in wraps or gowns are finished with an edge of silver gold ribbon, as carefully bound as though it were the braid with which the tailor finished your street suit. From the front and in the sweeping point at the back long gold tassels depend.

Of velvet brocades, the design picked out with silver or gold thread, there is no end. Every woman who can afford it has at least one such gown. The brocade appears also in cloaks. A handsome cloak is fashioned in velvet and brocade. The sides and front are of velvet. The fan-like inset in the back, and the border around the edge of the cloak and fastening it in front, is of the brocade. The velvet is of purple, the brocade of purple and gold.

Chesterton Says Prussian Progress Is Worse Than Prussian Reaction

By G. K. Chesterton,
The Noted English Publicist.

If anyone attempts, as some in America have attempted, to use the English sins in Ireland as a sort of set-off against the Prussian sins in Europe, they fall into a blunder of the simplest and most enormous sort. If anyone thinks that there is any sort of comparison between this evil, with which a member of the Alliance has been hampered in the past, and that great evil with which the whole Alliance is at war in the present, then that person does not understand the time in which he was born or the sights that are before his eyes.

Calmly and clearly seen, the difference is not one of degree. It is a radical and, perhaps, incurable difference in kind. The English misrule in Ireland might have been a million times worse than it was, or a million times worse than the wildest American Fenian has ever alleged it to be, and the two diseases would still be as different in their whole cause and cure as a slight tendency to anaemia is different from a thundering apoplexy. It would, perhaps, be a truer simile to say that England, in its function toward the Irish, has suffered that cardiac defect which is called fatty degeneration, which greater exercise can avert. But Prussia has had a disease of the heart, which its very exercise increases.

The difference is this: That Prussian progress is even more oppressive than Prussian reaction. It was not the Prussia of the old black gunpowder, but the Prussia of the new asphyxiating gas that was a menace to men and nations. It was not the antiquated Lutheranism of Frederick William, but the modern atheism of Frederick the Great that was and is the military religion of Berlin. It is not in the least that Germans believe in being retrograde; it is, on the contrary, that Germans believe above all things in being "advanced"; and they advance with chemical bombs in their hands.

Real Case Against Prussians Found in Their Idea of the Future.

The real case against them is to be found in the phrase which they perpetually employ: that they have a future. They believe in the future; they worship the future; and, to a person of Christian or chivalric instincts, their future is more fearful and inhuman than anybody else's past. German hopefulness is the most horrible thing in the world; worse than the worst hopelessness of the most hopeless obscurantists. When they say that theirs is the young nation, they mean it; and they mean that our nations are old and about to die. "And good shall die first, said thy prophet." "And people shall help them to do so," said their perishing off the earth. When they say, in their innocent anthropologies, that the Teutons are the true warriors of the world, they mean it; and they mean that they will always regard the possession of blue eyes as a natural reason for giving black eyes.

But they regard this idea as fulfilling itself even more perfectly in Zeppelins or lachrymatory shells than it was ever fulfilled in firebrands or battle-axes. Professor Delbrueck, evidently, as Prussians go, a very amiable old gentleman, replied in effect to the remonstrances against the tools of mere torment which Germany is using for weapons, by saying that they seem to him only further steps in scientific progress. He suggested that similar sentimental protests were probably made against the change from stone hatchets to steel swords. When they say that a submarine assassination, such as the assassination of Lord Kitchener, is obviously end entirely innocent, they mean it; and they mean to be still more innocent if they can manage it.

Futurism in the Unique Note of the Prusso-German Peril

That is the unique note of the Prusso-German peril. Its inspiration is neither Prostantism nor Catholicism. Neither Royalism nor Republicanism; it is Futurism. What the German Hegel said of the whole cosmos is really true of the German's own private cosmos. The German is not a being, but a becoming. In other words, whatever it is we dislike in him, and however much or however little we dislike it, he is going to give us a great deal more of it. He does not believe in proportion, like an artist. He believes in growth, like an animal —or a vegetable.

Now, there is nothing whatever to be named in the same world with all this in the stale and local grievances, like that of Ireland, which afflict or defile the other civilized governments. For instance, the old feeling against the religion of the Irish may have been right or wrong; but no sane man will deny that it is less bitter than it was. It has weakened under the influence of a spirit specifically modern, whether we praise that spirit as toleration or lament it as indifference. A man who objects to Home Rule because it is Rome Rule is certainly old-fashioned, even if he is right. Belfast, much more than Oxford, is the home of lost causes. I do not condemn it on that account; I commend it for adhering to lost causes if it really thinks they are just causes.

By a process more recent, but equally decisive, the habit of despising such peoples as the Irish for not being "of Germanic race," while still teeming with possibilities for Germans, will be received with a singular silence by Englishmen. The Germans themselves have phet, Nietzsche, when he spoke of the weak seen to that. Indeed, it is amusing to note that, after all their plans to corrupt Irish soldiers or equip Irish expeditions, the one and only piece of help the Germans have given to the Sinn Feiners is to have made the Teuton much more unpopular than the Celt.

A witty Irishman, best known to us in England as Norreys Connell, has put the new situation with considerable point in a poem, in which he says that he and his countrymen are still the enemies of Old England, but the friends and allies of Young England. With Germany, it will be noted, the precise opposite is the case. It is precisely the New Germany which we feel as the deadliest foe of the free peoples; and if we retain any affection in the matter it is certainly for Old Germany. The English instruments of torture are to be found in their museums; but the German instruments of torture are to be found in their chemical factories. Nothing resembling the German energy of science and innovation in the art of tyranny can be found in the areas once oppressed by England, or even the areas oppressed by Russia—or, for the matter of that, the areas oppressed by Turkey.

These are the ends of old religious quarrels, not the beginnings of new rationalist experiments. There still exist English prejudices and Russian prejudices; but the answer is in the very fact that they are prejudices. Caste insolence, imperial rapacity, racial contempt—these are a part of European prejudice; but they are a part of Teutonic progress. These things are our obscurantism, but Germany's enlightenment. It is true to say that almost every modern German is enlightened; and the light in his body is darkness.

Fighting a New, Powerful False Religion of Irreligion.

What we are fighting is a new and false religion, much more powerful but much less noble than that against which our civilization strove in the Crusades. But in its clearest minds it may almost be called a religion of irreligion. It trusts itself utterly to the anarchy of the unknown; and, unless civilization can sober it with a shock of disappointment, it will be forever inexhaustible in novelties of perversion and pride. Only one principle will inspire all its changes—and that is that in two senses it is always a religion of blood, for its idol is race and its sacrifice is slaughter.

The victory and (what is not always the same thing) the success of our nation in this war, demand a very vital distinction between things in which the common citizen may criticize profitably and things in which he may not. To recognize that both kinds of criticism, the legitimate and the illegitimate, can exist is only another way of not being a maniac—and, what is worse, a monomaniac. I have gathered from letters and other sources that I did not make myself wholly clear about one distinction which I think highly practical and to the point. I mean the distinction between the appeal to reason and the appeal to realism—that is, between the right to lay down the laws on which all deduction should be made from the data, and the right to lay down the law about the data themselves. The first is not only the right but the duty of the citizen; the second must, whether he likes it or not, be in practice the secret of the expert. By way of a summary, I said we had the right to judge of the algebra of the war, though not of the arithmetic.

Serbia Symbol of Nearly All Crucial Ideas of Conflict.

But, owing to that mean modern educationalism which despises the abstract, some of my critics seem to hold the strange opinion that arithmetic is simpler than algebra. It is therefore necessary to take a concrete case, and I will take one which exactly illustrates what I mean about the right to resist the fallacies, even when we do not know the facts.

The warm popular welcome given to the Prince of Serbia in London referred to many aspects of the peculiar position of his historic and heroic people. Serbia is a symbol of nearly all the crucial ideas of this conflict. She is a symbol in the diplomatic quarrel, being a small nation which, solely through being a small nation, received from a great empire an insult which was really more abominable than mere annexation. For surely an Englisman would almost prefer that England should be openly invaded and conquered than be allowed only a German policeman at the corner of his street, and only a German magistrate to direct the trial of Jack the Ripper. The proof that all German policy is death to the small nation can be found in the simple fact that the ultimatum to Serbia becomes frankly comic if we even imagine it as applied to a great nation.

Serbia is a symbol ethically and economically, in the larger European elements which prepared the war. She is, first and last, the free peasantry. She represents the most ancient and enduring obstacle to Prussia's imposition of the Servile State upon the world. That obstacle is the fact that, in spite of the blundering Prussian etymologists, the Slav is never a slave. Thirdly, Serbia is a symbol of the high fighting efficiency of such folk, for it is now too often forgotten, in the lament over the temporary loss of Serbia, that the Serbian single-handed drove the Austrians across the Danube and replanted the national colors even in the perilous outpost of Belgrade.

For all these reasons it was very natural that when the junction between Serbia and her allies failed in front of Uskub and was followed by the tragic Serbian retreat, English people should feel the fact as humiliating and even heart-rending. Some critics, notably Miss Pankhurst—that active spirit—were moved by a pardonable impetuosity to demand a Franco-British reconquest of Serbia at any cost. "Three hundred thousand men must and can be sent by Great Britain to the Balkans. These men can be drawn from among the 1,000,000 men we have in France." Such was the command issued by Miss Pankhurst to the allied generals.

Now while I share Miss Pankhurst's enthusiasm for Serbia, and while I do not for a moment doubt her loyalty to England and France, I would intimate that such a question can no more be settled by her or me than by a cab horse or a crocodile. Anybody to whom God has given five wits could see, without waiting for the blazing illustration of Verdun, that the worst calamity for all of us, including the Serbians, would be the least real weakening of the line of France. About whether the particular figure given would weaken it, I do not claim to know; I know so little that Miss Pankhurst might even be right, for all that I claim to contradict her. But Miss Pankhurst, returning to the charge, proceeded to prove in the abstract that she was right. And I must record with sadness that all she can be said to have proved was that she does not know how to prove anything.

Serbia, as Regiment Sacrificed to Plan of the Whole Army.

She laid it down as the first principle of the war that the Allies were really one army; that their division was accidental, their aim identical, and that, therefore, any part of this army must support the rest. She took this as proving that we ought not to sacrifice the Serbian army in order to concentrate elsewhere. But it really proves the precise opposite. There might be—indeed, I think there really was—a strong moral argument for saving Serbia as Serbia. But if we specially insist on it as part of a more important whole, the only possible deduction would be that it must suffer for the sake of the rest. Miss Pankhurst might have had a case if she had insisted that Serbia is a nation, and that a nation is irreplaceable. But if she insists that Serbia is only a regiment in an army—why, then, it is unfortunately often necessary in war that a whole regiment should be sacrificed to the plan of a whole army. In short, she has chosen as a reason for rescuing the Serbians something that could only be used as a plausible, though perhaps a despicable, reason for deserting them.

I have taken this small case only as the clearest working model of the possibility of algebraic without arithmetical criticism. A sophistry, which might mislead many, can be exposed here without any reference to the technical facts at all. It can be defeated in the air, as Warneford defeated the Zeppelin. We might have a million men in France or ten men in France; a thousand men in Serbia, or one man in Serbia; and it would still be true that a thing is more when considered as the whole than when considered as part of the whole.

Case Against Germany Rests on Facts She Admits.

Now, it is this sort of criticism, the general claim for clearness in thinking, which we can offer and ought to offer incessantly all the time. We cannot always tell when our rulers are contradicting the facts, but we can tell when they are contradicting themselves. And they and their advisers in the press not unfrequently do contradict themselves. It is irrational in the abstract, for instance, to call strikers unpatriotic for holding out against an employer's terms, if you do not also call an employer unpatriotic for holding out against their terms.

But it was in answer to the alleged impossibility of criticising Germany herself, as being a foreign and complex country, that I originally urged this point. It is still in that connection that it is most cogent. It cannot be too often repeated that our case against Germany rests upon the facts admitted by Germany. Her case breaks down of its own weight. In the case of the Belgian outrage, for instance, her own explanations do not explain. The German army invaded Belgium, and the German Chancellor said it was doing a wrong required by a military necessity. The Germans then claimed that by doing this wrong they had found that it was really right, because of documents discovered at Brussels.

I do not know what they were, and I doubt if they do. But if they had proved to the hilt that King Albert and Mr. Asquith were going to kidnap the Kaiser and torture him till he became a thug, it would make no difference to the abstract illogicality of justifying a crime confessed yesterday by some insupportable provocation offered to-morrow. The eternal triangle of these three facts, and the order in which they were established, cannot for all eternity be altered by any of the infinite complexities to be found inside the triangle. Those three lines have inclosed a space, a space which has all the finality of a philosophical prison. Within it the Prussian remains convict and captive for all time, as in that cage with which Macbeth was menaced, over which was to be written, "Here men may see the tyrant."

Miss Young is in receipt of a fresh shipment of *EXTRA-CHIC*

EVENING AND AFTERNOON DRESSES

to which she wishes to draw special attention during

THE YULETIDE SEASON.

She has also landed some beautifully stylish coats in tweed, velour du nord, broadtail cloth, etc.

RAINCOATS

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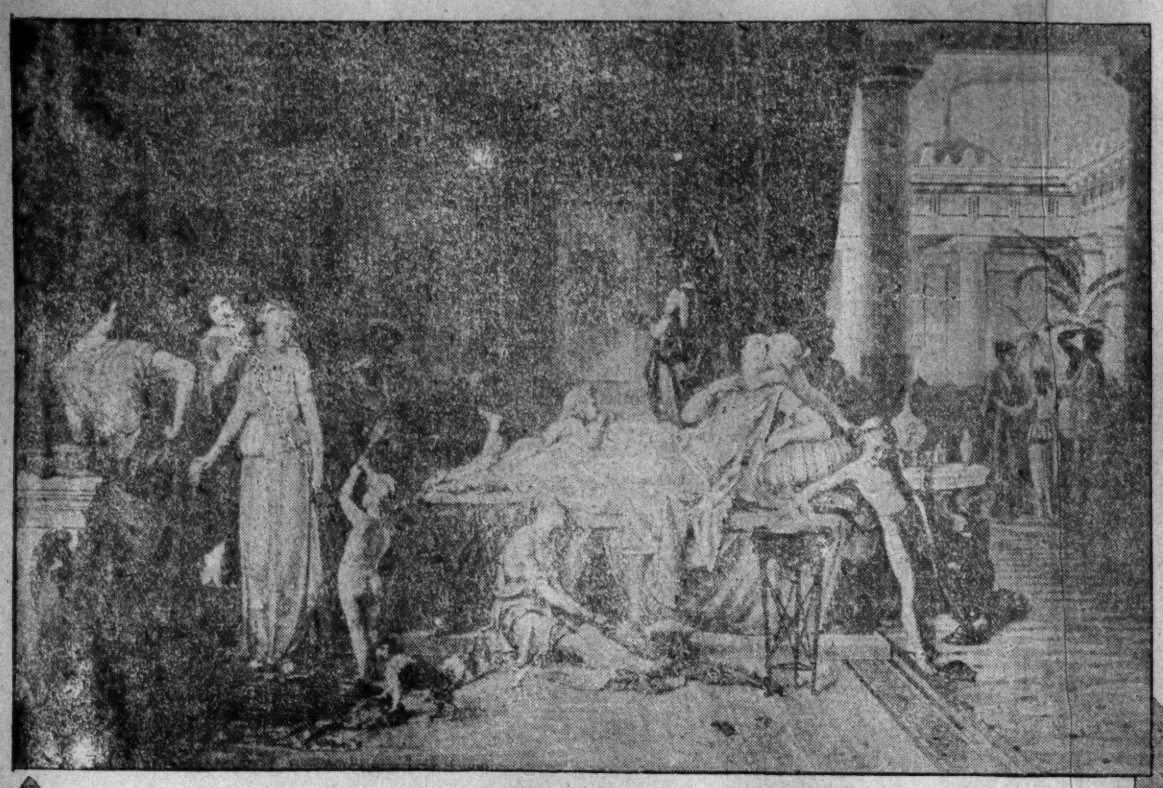
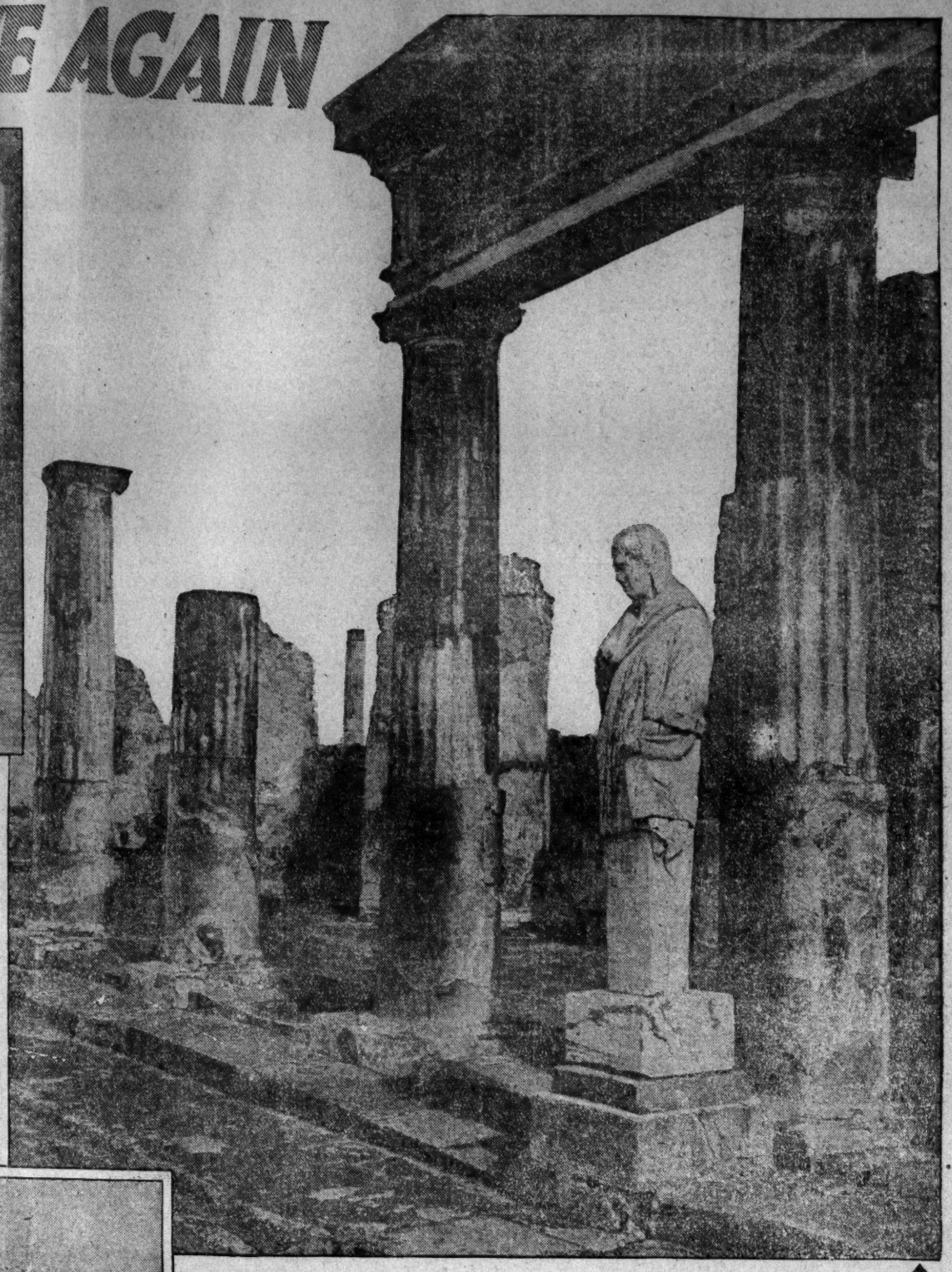
DEAD POMPEII TO LIVE AGAIN



The Great Amphitheatre Outside Pompeii, Where Gladiatorial Contests and Games in the Old Roman Style Will Be Held.

Gladiatorial Contests, Costumed Romans in Chariots, Pompeiian Dancing Girls Will Make the Ruined City Look as It Was Two Thousand Years Ago



Temple of Mercury in Pompeii, with Statue of the God Before It. This Will Be Restored and the Ancient Rites Performed.

POMPEII, buried beneath the ashes of Vesuvius 1900 years ago, will be made to live again, as it was in the most splendid days of ancient Rome, when the city by the beautiful Bay of Naples was the favorite resort of the rulers of the world, the Palm Beach of the Romans, as it were.

Scientists and managers of spectacles will cooperate to restore the ancient city to its original life and appearance. Pompeii as it stands, with its rows of ruined houses, shops, villas, theatres and other buildings, is, of course, intensely interesting, but it requires the education of a professor and the imagination of a novelist to clothe it with anything like its real life. To the ordinary person it seems dead, and the task of looking at one ruined house after another becomes wearisome and sad.

All that will be entirely changed when the houses are restored and painted in their original bright, gay colors and occupied by men, women and children wearing the beautiful costumes of their time. The gladiators will go through their fights in the circuses, the dancing girls will perform in the theatres and the dandies of imperial Rome will drive their chariots through the streets.

Professor Spinnazola, director of excavation at Pompeii and director of the Royal Art Museum at Naples, has charge of the work of revivifying Pompeii.

"The work is already well under way in spite of the war," explained Professor Spinnazola to a correspondent. "The first tourist who visits Pompeii after the war will describe with delight to his friends at home the wonders it contains. Roman life with its many varied and interesting characteristics is developing around the once dreary brick ruins of houses, temples, amphitheatres and shops.

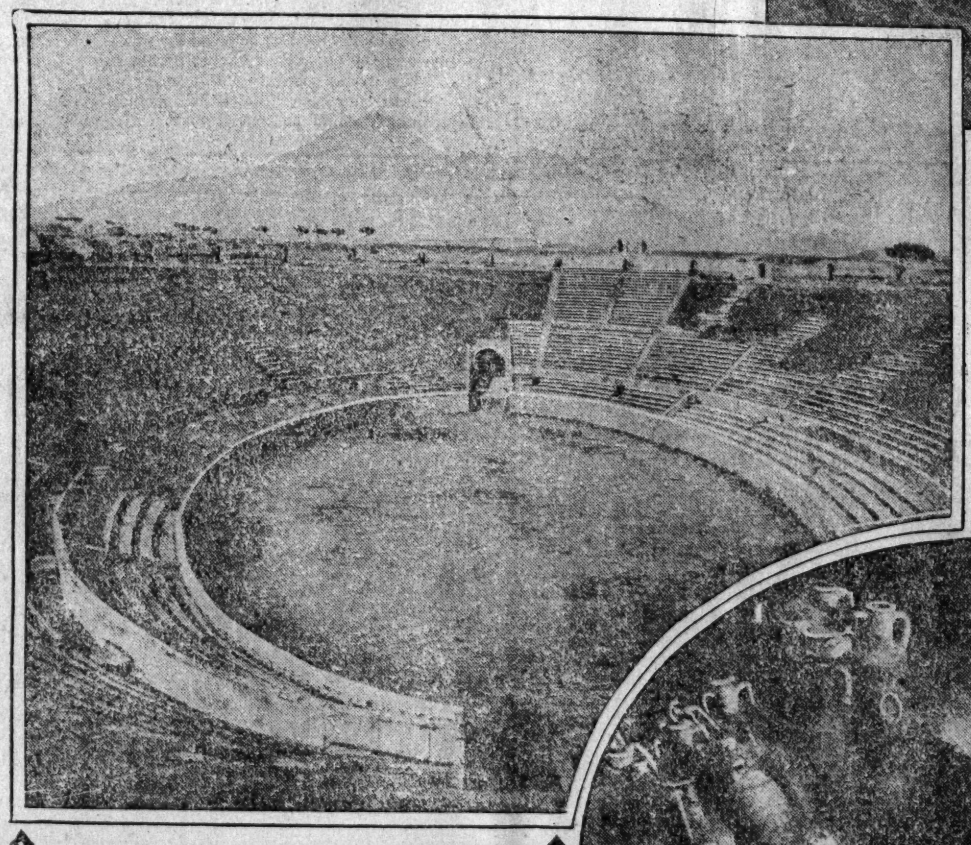
"I am now refurnishing whole rows of houses with the large number of domestic utensils, furniture, implements and personal effects which had already been excavated and placed in the museums of Naples and other cities, and with other relics more recently found in Pompeii.

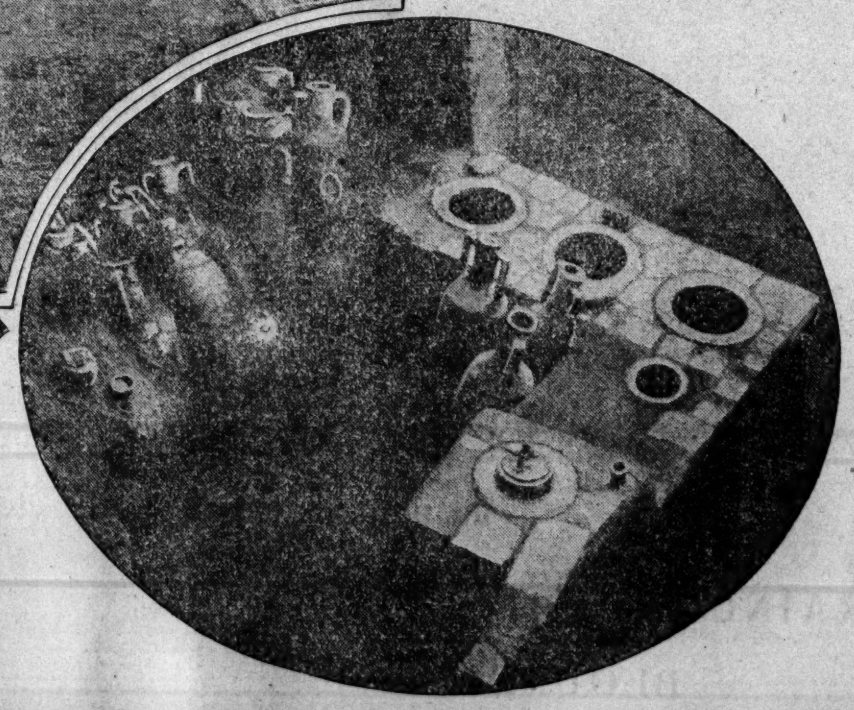
"The visitor of tomorrow will find a city where social, commercial and religious life is in full swing. The temples are ready to receive the worshipers of the ancient gods and goddesses.

"Here and there along the time-worn pavements of the streets chariots and bigas are ready to take the visitor to the seashore or the nearby place of amusement.

"But the most remarkable attraction of all will be the new amphitheatre just discovered at Pozzuoli, near Naples, which I am now digging out. It was buried by what looks like a gigantic landslide and is almost intact. The Greek theatre at Syracuse is insignificant when compared with this one. The only resemblance between the two is that both overlook the sea.

"Every seat, every wall, the actors' rooms, the subterranean passages, the wild beasts' dens are all in a perfect state of preservation. The frescoes adorning some of the walls, the broad epigrams of the spectators carved over the marble rails of the balconies are now coming to light, furnishing priceless material for the knowledge of the intimate social life of a period when Rome was at the height of her splendor and power."





A Drinking Bar Recently Unearthed in the Street of Abundance Pompeii, Which Will Be Restored to Its Original Uses.

One of the most interesting spots in Pompeii is the ancient drinking bar, which was uncovered from the ashes of nineteen hundred years ago with all its fittings. This will be restored to use and drinks of various kinds served to thirsty tourists. In the bar, as it was first unearthed, there was a row of great wine jars and there was the vintner, who had perished while he was pouring wine into them in the fatal year 79 A. D.

There were the men and women patrons of the saloon lying on couches in exquisitely painted recesses. Portions of their richly embroidered togas and peplums were still preserved. Drink had made these people indifferent to the doom that threatened them.

The fittings were superb. The jars were made of bronze and glass, a material then novel and rare. The cups were of gold. The till was filled with a rich harvest of golden aurei, silver sesterces and little ivory coins. This place was called a "thermopolium."

The gladiatorial contests will be reproduced, of course, only as sham contests. There is abundant evidence to show that hundreds of these fierce fighters hacked one another to death daily to please the pleasure-mad people of Rome who thronged to Pompeii in Winter. While men and women rested in the triclinium (the reclining room) after the luxurious daily public bath they watched deadly gladiatorial contests. We even learn the names of prominent gladiators. For instance, on the wall of a gladiator's room is written:

"Strax suspirium puellarum," meaning "Strax, for whom the girls sigh." He was probably a fierce barbarian from some distant country.

Though these deadly contests aroused most interest, the ordinary theatre was not neglected. An inscription written by an irritated plebeian on the gallery wall tells us: "Ladies go to the play to be heard rather than to hear." Plainly the manners of the Pompeian fashionables were exactly like those of fashionable New Yorkers at the opera. Cock fights and dog fights were exceedingly popular.

A Roman Villa in Pompeii, Painted by Coomans, an Example of Many That Will Be Restored to Their Original State by Prof. Spinnazola.

Coomans will then become realities.

One of the dwellings that will probably be restored in this way is the beautiful palace of the Roman millionaire, Obellius Firmus. One of its interesting features is the peristylium, or columned garden, in the centre of the dwelling. Here Obellius and his friends walked, and their children played and ran about among the beds of brilliant flowers, the bronze bird cages and dens of strange animals.

In the centre were statues, fountains forming cascades, tables and basins of marble and bronzes. It was the favorite living place of the family during the greater part of the year.

There are remains of many temples devoted to the deities of old Roman mythology, which was probably regarded with a good deal of skepticism when Pompeii reached its latest stage of gaiety. Conspicuous among these ruins is the Temple of Mercury, with a fine statue of the god before it. Mercury was the god of thieves and commerce. When worship is restored in this temple many visitors will enter it with appropriate reverence.

Reproductions of scenes of family life in Pompeii will prove very attractive. Pretty Italian girls wearing the costumes of the original period will loiter in the sunlit courtyards of the beautifully decorated old villas. Such scenes as have been reconstructed by the painter

The columns are coated with white stucco and have their bases painted Pompeiian red, while their Tuscan capitals are encircled by blue and scarlet fillets. There was a wooden trellis between them, enclosing the area of the peristylium, converting it into a court, which was used to shut in wild animals and for various other purposes.

The dominant blue of the decorations of the fountains is gay and attractive. Statuettes of cupids or fishers stood on the pedestals, and their main outlines are ornamented with shells, which give them a rococo character. One of these fountains has two upright lamps in the form of masks that could be filled with oil from which the light shone through the eyes and mouth with a fantastic effect at night.

Rooms which were used for various purposes opened into the porticoes of the peristylium, and are found in the second story. They were occupied chiefly by the servants. The richly decorated ones served as the women's apartments (gynecaea), which were always in the most secluded part of the house.

The greatest effort will be made to restore to its original condition the Pompeiian thoroughfare, known as the Street of Abundance, which was the centre of fashion and luxury, the "Fifth Avenue" it might be called, of the ancient pleasure city.

On this street were the palaces facing on a thoroughfare reserved for patricians and behind them the dens devoted to secret orgies. There were the schools of the patrician children, and there within a stone's throw of them were the drinking saloons where wealthy Pompeiians could meet with dancing girls and actresses. There was the home of the patrician, with all its high art and refinement and love of letters, and opposite it was the arena of the gladiator, where the master of the house could revel in blood and every form of wickedness.

The Street of Abundance was shut off by closely placed tall stone pillars, so that chariots and other wheeled vehicles could not pass through it. It was a corso such as Naples possesses to-day. There was ample access to the palaces from the rear.

The Street of Abundance was lined with shops and booths having "show windows," and fitted with marble counters upon which were displayed only such articles as entered into the luxuries and elegancies of life—toilet articles, perfumes, scented unguents, choice fabrics, jewels and art objects, sweetmeats, and there were "beauty parlors" adjoining Roman baths luxuriously appointed for the use of the Pompeiian Smart Set.

What curious pictures of Pompeii are called up by some of the words idly scribbled upon its walls. On the wall of a palace kitchen in the Street of Abundance were the words:

"Mucius Lolius, our master, was carried home last night, dead drunk without his purse or his toga, and placed noiselessly in the kitchen."

Even the jokes are preserved, for in a barber shop was written plainly:

"Barber—How shall I remove your hair?

"Customer—In silence."

The baths, somewhat similar in character to our Turkish baths, were very conspicuous features of Pompeiian life. The use of this very hygienic method of bathing was more common than at any other period and doubtless enabled the people to endure their dissipated and sensual lives. A number of these baths will be put into working order for the use of tourists and thus add to the many pleasures to be enjoyed at this revivified Pompeii.

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

"THE IRON CLAW" The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

Novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the same name.

Written by Arthur Stringer,

Author of "The Occasional Offender" "The Wire Trapper," "Gun Runners," Etc.

THIRD EPISODE

The Cognac Cask

"Bring that woman in here!" commanded Enoch Golden as he flung open his library door. He stepped inside, the next moment, as the figure in black, pinioned close between young Manley and Wilson, the butler, was piloted into the shadowy room.

"Sit down!" he barked out at the silent and motionless figure with the heavy black veil still draping its face.

"Manley, is there any chance of this woman being armed?" Golden suddenly asked of his secretary.

"She's not armed, sir," was young Manley's quiet reply, "though it took a tussle before Wilson and I could get hold of her."

"Well," Golden said to the veiled figure in the chair, "what brought you spying and lurking about my home?"

That was a question which the woman apparently chose to leave unanswered.

"Do you intend to answer?" demanded the millionaire. "Or must I have you put out of this house without a hearing?"

"That seems to be a habit of which time has not deprived you," was the quiet-toned reply.

It was not the muffled sting in those words, nor the calm bitterness with which they were spoken, but more the voice itself, with its ghostly reminder of other days, that brought Golden up short.

"Who are you?" he repeated when he saw that he and the veiled woman were alone in the room. "And why are you here?"

"You will misjudge that," answered the woman as she threw back the heavy folds of her veil, "as much as you misjudged my actions of twenty years ago!"

"Why are you here?" repeated Golden, with unconsciously hardening voice.

"It was love for my daughter!"

The pugnacity went out of the grim face bent over the desk top.

"What do you know about—about your daughter?" he demanded, not meeting her gaze.

"I know that she is in danger, in terrible danger."

"That means you know where she is, where she could be found?" was Golden's quick inquiry.

"That is the one thing that made me brave enough, or cowardly enough to come to you. I do not know where she is. But I know that she can be found!"

"So you have a suspicion where she is?"

"Yes," acknowledged the patient-eyed woman.

"What are those suspicions founded on?"

"On certain words which I overheard, words spoken by a very evil man."

"What is that man's name?"

"He is a one-armed man, named Legar."

Golden half rose from his chair.

"So you and Legar are still comrades, I see!" he cried, turning the blade of hate in that still open wound of pride.

"Legar and I never were comrades. For years I have kept a little restaurant for art students and shop-girls, just off Washington square. It is near the Italian quarter there. Sometimes a foreigner or two comes in, mostly by accident. But yesterday, when I was in the kitchen, three men came in a hurry. They had dodged under cover there to escape being seen by a plain-clothes man. I could hear their talk through the little kitchen slide through which we pass our dishes. And when I heard their voices I opened the slide a little, and I knew at once that one of the men was Palidori, or Legar, as he calls himself now. He was talking mostly to a man called Casavanti. Then—"

"Wait a minute," interrupted Golden, with his finger on the bell button, "I want my secretary to hear this."

The woman in black sat silent until Manley had re-entered the room. Then Golden motioned for her to continue.

"I heard Legar mention your name," she went on, still unmoved by the older man's half-sneering incredulity. "Then he blamed Casavanti for some scheme that had failed, some scheme to degrade my Margory. But he had the girl back, he said, and this time he'd expect Casavanti to do his part.

"Casavanti also said he wanted that woman for himself, and declared she'd come like a hungry cat when he'd finished with her. I knew then what he was. I knew what Legar was planning. It—it made me forget everything. I started for the table where they were. I tried to hold Legar. I—I think I called for help. I clung to him as he staggered toward the door. But one of his men struck me. They escaped, then, for I was too dazed to do anything more."

It was Manley who spoke next, an eager light in his scowling young eyes.

"But where did they say the girl was?" he asked.

"They did not say. But one of them spoke of Oyster Joe, who'd stolen some casks of old cognac. This man Oyster Joe was sending the casks by another man named Old Eli to some secret hiding place."

"But how can that help us?" asked Manley.

"I thought, with those names to work with, I might in some way find my child, find her and save her. Surely, with money, men could be hired—"

"Do you hear, Manley," broke in the grim-jawed man of millions. "It's money again!" It's always money!" He wheeled about and confronted the tired-faced woman. "This is the second pretty story I've had to listen to lately. And, madam, I may as well tell you now that I don't believe a single word of it. Whether you're another come-on for that Cookson gang or not, I don't know. I don't even care. But I know that twenty years ago you deceived me, and lied to me. You robbed me of more than my home then. But you'll never do it a second time!"

The white-faced woman was also on her feet by this time.

"I have no wish to go back to the past," was her coldly-enunciated reply. "I expect neither pity nor generosity from you. But when your own daughter is in danger, when you could save her, when—" her voice broke as she saw the look of adamant on Golden's face. "Oh, it's no use; it's no use!" she cried sobbingly as she turned and groped her way towards the door.

It was not until that door closed behind her that Golden once more sank into his chair. And as he sat there, wrestling with his own tangled emotions before the dark tent of his soul, Manley stood staring down at him with both studious and puzzled eyes.

"For a man who counts his money in eight figures," that youth finally declared, "I think you're the most unmitigated ass that ever wore shoe leather!"

"Wha—what's that?" demanded the astounded millionaire.

"Why, man, are you blind? Can't you see this woman is sincere, that she's telling the truth, that she probably holds in her hand the key of all your future happiness?"

"The key to my happiness is no longer in that woman's hands," announced Golden. Yet a tremulous note in his great voice sent a wave of pity surging through the younger man, whose arm went out to the stooping shoulder so close to him. And that unexpectedly intimate touch, apparently, was too much for the already unnerved man at the desk, for with a gesture oddly poignant he lifted his hand and pressed it against his closed eyes, as though in an effort to shut away actualities which were too dark to be endured.

Manley, as he did so, slipped a hand in under the lapel of the older man's coat, lifted a wallet lightly from its pocket, and stood upright again. Then, with a shrug that was almost one of pity as he looked down at the still silent millionaire, he turned away and slipped out of the room.

The departing woman had already passed through the street door before he could overtake her. She stopped wonderingly at his call to her.

"Mr. Golden, madam, seems to have changed his mind. Here are a few hundred dollars from him, which may be of material assistance to you in this matter you spoke of."

Manley, who had taken the roll of bills from the wallet, was quite solemn-faced as he handed the money to the equally solemn-faced woman. Yet the shadow of a smile played about his lips as he watched the austere figure in black disappear from sight. Then he turned back to the library.

There he found Golden pacing back and forth, padding grotesquely about from pocket to pocket.

"Manley, my wallet's gone!" was the financier's cry.

"Was there any money in it?" inquired the secretary.

"What d' you suppose I'd keep in it?" was the impatient demand. "Talcum powder? Of course there was money in it—over four hundred dollars in greenbacks!"

Manley shook his head in mock sorrow.

"This, sir, looks like very grave carelessness!"

"It looks like very grave thievery to me," snapped the older man.

* * *

The Emissary in Oak

Midway between that portion of New York harbor, known as the Upper bay, and the open reaches of the sea that wash up the sands of Manhattan beach, lies a district that might be fittingly denominated as No Man's land.

One of the least savory habitations adorning that fringe of a city's flotsam was the ruinous boathouse of a certain Oyster Joe.

And Oyster Joe, the river pirate, looked the part. The unsteadiness of his still muscular limbs, the looseness of his swollen lips, the unkemptness of his entire surroundings, all united to proclaim him a lover of the cup that can cheer and at the same time inebriate. This fact, indeed, was further evidenced by the earnestness with which Oyster Joe, himself making his way into the sail loft, lifted a worn tarpaulin aside and studied a row of cognac casks.

So intent was his study of this wealth of joy to be that he saw and heard nothing of a slender-bodied stranger who quietly approached his abode, entered it, and stared studiously about. What made this intruder even more mysterious was the fact that across the upper part of his face he wore a narrow band of yellow cloth.

The movements of this mysterious stranger were marked by celerity. When his investigations, in fact, were suddenly interrupted by a sound which grew louder along the narrow road winding inland through the salty marshes, he crept to the door, peered out and prepared himself for a promised intruder. For approaching Oyster Joe's boathouse he could plainly make out a two-horse wagon driven by a slattern-shouldered and white-bearded man of about sixty.

The masked intruder crept back through the boathouse, entered the sail loft and stealthily approached the still musing figure of Oyster Joe. In a moment he had the old pirate bound and gagged.

Then, hearing the wagon wheels almost at the door, the stranger dragged his inert captive to a nearby beam, lashed him to it and over him threw the tarpaulin from the cognac casks.

Slipping back to the outer rooms the masked stranger drew his revolver and stood close in beside the shadow of the door, calmly waiting for the man who had already alighted from the wagon.

From the mouth behind the white whiskers came a squeak, like the squeak of a rat behind a wainscoting, as the stranger's revolver was thrust unexpectedly into his startled old face. Before he could quite recover from that initial shock of surprise a strand of rope was around his wrists and he was being backed unceremoniously away into the sail loft.

There, gagged and triced to a beam, he kept company with his rolling-eyed and equally mystified confrere, Oyster Joe. There he sat blinking about him as the masked stranger briskly rolled two of the cognac casks out to the waiting wagon, loaded them on the platform and as briskly drove away, taking with both the timeworn hat and the bottle-green overcoat of the original driver of that wagon.

But before debouching from the open marshlands into the busier outskirts of South Brooklyn the audacious abductor of cognac had converted himself into a somewhat startling facsimile of the earlier owner and driver of the wagon.

A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER NO. 3, (PATHE)

He directed his course towards that subterranean haven of illicit beverages known as the Owl's Nest, where Margory Golden was listlessly making preparations for the coming meal. She started suddenly as she stooped over the fire smoldering in the blackened fireplace. For from a crevice in the wall, a crevice no bigger than a man's hand, a piece of mortar unmistakably flew out and struck her on the arm. She was still staring incredulously into this crevice when a flutter of white passed her eyes and a small square of paper fell at her feet close to the edge of the coals. She unfolded the missive and read:

"A cask of cognac is coming. If Legar and his men drink from it they should be drugged asleep inside of ten minutes. Press spring concealed on top of cask and follow directions there. Don't give up. And if you understand this, tap twice with the fire tongs."

Below these words was the sign of the Laughing Mask.

So fortifying was this knowledge in fact, that when Casavanti and Legar himself entered the gloomily-lighted room, Margory Golden no longer cringed at the sound of their voices.

Casavanti, walking over to her, turned her face to the light. He peered at it hungrily, from half-closed eyes.

"Legar," he called out to that worthy, who had remained at the door to warn his stickup to admit nobody but immediate members of their band. "I like the spirit in this girl. She's sleek as a she-panther."

Legar's stickup dodged in through the door.

"Say, chief, there's an outsider tryin' to butt in here!"

Both men promptly wheeled about at those somewhat disconcerting words.

"Who is he?" was Legar's quick query.

"An ol' boob wit' a bar'l o' brandy. Says he's driven in from Oyster dump!"

Legar looked relieved. Casavanti even lighted another cigarette.

"That's all right. It's Old Eli. Help him in with it. But see that nobody else gets near that outside door."

"There's always help around, Casavanti, in a case like this," proclaimed the scoffing Legar as a white-whiskered old figure in bottle-green coat and hat laboriously rolled the cask of liquor through the opened door. The Owl, with unlooked-for nimbleness in one of her years, was already close at hand, waiting with bung starter and glasses.

Margory watched the suddenly clamorous group as they clustered about the open barrel. Her heart sank as glasses were refilled and the clamor, instead of diminishing, grew louder and louder.

Then, even as she stood depressed and troubled by this thought, a soft pedal seemed to be slowly applied to the tumult about her. The soporific Owl herself, stumbling to a chair, sank inertly into it. Then one after another they sank into dreamless stupor.

It was then, and only then, that Margory dared to move. She studiously stared at that uncouth company of sleepers. Then, no longer watching them, but with her eyes on the door through which their lookout might at any moment appear, she groped her way to the side of the barrel. There she felt about the blackened oak barrel top for the hidden spring. A gasp of relief escaped her lips as she found it. The covering fell back on its concealed hinge, and floating inside it she found a white pine shaving on which was written:

"Turn barrel and empty it. Then get in and replace cover. All will be well."

The stickup so covertly yet so disconsolately watching for any suspicious approach to Legar's watergate quarters, was astonished, a few minutes later, to behold the white-whiskered old man in the bottle-green coat once more drive up to the door of the Owl's nest.

"Hi, you, gimme a hand with this bar'l!" that bewhiskered driver commanded.

"What have you got this time?" inquired the watchman.

"I was bonehead enough to leave the wrong cask with the chief! Stung him with thirty gallons of 'cooking sherry' 'that's about one-half wood alcohol."

"And what's that?" demanded the lookout, with envious eyes on the cask.

"This is the read stuff! That raw dope's for Doolan's election workers!"

"And the bunch a'ready soused wit' it!" commented the even more envious stickup as he helped roll the second barrel into Legar's inner quarters.

Slowly the two men carried out the barrel and lifted it to the wagon. Then the driver climbed aboard.

It was not until that driver was well away from the waterfront and had rounded many a corner, that he ventured to pull up and tap on the oak staves besides him.

"It's all right!" he called out as he felt about the rough oak and found the hidden spring. "Just hold steady now, and I'll help you out."

The girl uttered a sigh of thankfulness as they once more got under way.

* * *

The Race for Freedom

Those two worthies known as Old Eli and Oyster Joe had, in their time, struggled with many knots. But never had they worked harder than over the knots of the mysterious stranger who had left them trussed and bound to the beams of their own sail loft.

They might, indeed, have remained gurgling and writhing there like two tethered copperheads while the careless tides rose and fell about them, had not one Scupulo visited Coney Island in his dilapidated car of ancient vintage, and having there conferred with a lush dip in hiding from the flatties of Manhattan, decided to circle homeward by way of Oyster Joe's, in the hope of that refreshment which had more than once cheered him on his dusty journeys.

Instead of finding refreshment, however, he unearthed two ferocious-eyed and dry-throated captives, who, when released, danced and gesticulated incoherently about their habitation. Then, when speech had returned to them the visit of the mysterious stranger was explained and the necessity of getting in touch with Legar made plain.

It was not long, accordingly, before three men and a car naively missing on one cylinder went coughing inland along the narrow road threading those uncounted acres of sea marsh.

They were within fifty paces of a cross-roads landmark known as Chimney-Pot Corner when a bellow not unlike that of a branded range steer burst from the indignant throat of Old Eli. For that worthy had the unique experience of beholding not only his own purloined team and wagon, but a disconcertingly likelife replica of himself driving it. Scupulo, with the genius of a true general, arrested the progress of that wagon by promptly stopping his car directly in its track. This collision in no way improved the vehicle of ancient vintage; but sterner issues were at hand. A moment later the belligerent trio from the broken car were trimphantly charging for Margory Golden and her guardian.

That guardian, fully realizing the meaning of the charge, tossed his reins to the frightened girl and commanded her to drive for all she was worth. Then he himself prepared for invaders.

It was to the first comer that he directed his main attention, for Scupulo, he noticed, already held a knife in his swarthy hand. One well-placed kick on the clenching knuckles, however, sent that glimmering icicle of steel circling off into the road-dust, and an equally well-placed blow on the jaw sent the owner of the knife after it.

In the meantime, however, both Oyster Joe and Old Eli had gained the wagon platform. The former found himself suddenly clenched by the waist and lifted clear of the wagon. Why he should so quickly and so violently come into collision with the swaying figure of Oyster Joe, like an alley ball hitting a ninepin, was a matter which for all time remained a mystery to him. But over the side of the thundering wagon the two figures suddenly toppled, rolling along the dust with limbs interlaced and clawing hands unreasonably clenched in each other's hair. And before they regained either their feet or their mental faculties, the wagon itself was well on its way.

Yet the driver of that wagon knew that his escape was only a temporary one.

"We've got to get out of this!" he called to the lurching girl at his side, as he seized the reins and caught up a whip. "We've got a run of a mile and more before we can reach Bohawkin bridge and help!"

He lashed the team forward. "We've got to get to that bridge!"

The girl suddenly caught at his arm.

"I can see a car!" she called out. "It's following us! It's gaining on us!"

Again the driver plied his whip.

"Are they still gaining?" he asked, a moment later.

"Yes," was the girl's answer. "But, see, there's the bridge ahead of us!"

"By the help of God, we can make it!" suddenly exulted the man at the reins, for already his tired team was plunging up the incline of the bridge approach. They were on the bridge now, thundering across the draw.

A power house attendant, framed in his grimy doorway, stared at them in wonder.

"Lift your draw!" frenziedly commanded the stranger. "Stop that car! For God's sake stop that car!"

But the man in the jumper saw no reason for any such action. The other brushing him aside, leaped to the control lever. The outraged bridgetender at the same moment leaped for the intruder.

But that intruder, for all this sudden attack, was not to be turned from his purpose. The lever was thrown over and one end of the massive draw, responding to the impulse of the equally massive machinery, rose slowly from the lip of the dusty roadway.

Legar's car was already thundering across its span as that network of steel began to lift.

But the increasing incline of the draw, for all the car's momentum, sucked from that straining engine its added strength, retarded a little and yet a little more the hurrying wheels. But in the ascension of the draw-end there was no delay.

It was then and then only that a sudden shout rose from the car. Five men, realizing what lay before them stood up in their seats as that throbbing and pulsing thing on wheels mounting to the edge of the draw, for one moment poised there, and then dropped, like a poolball in its pocket to the riverbed below.

It was not until then that the bewhiskered man at the control lever became fully conscious of the fact that the engineer in the oil-stained jumper was striking and clawing at his intent body. He endured that assault until the lever had been reversed and the draw started back on its descent. Then, wheeling, the stranger sped across the draw and leaped into the waiting wagon.

"Look!" cried the girl, pointing to the riverbed beneath them.

There the stranger could see Legar and two or three of his men clinging to a row of broken piling like limpets about a river derelict.

"I was hoping," said the stranger as he caught up the reins, "that this would be the last of him!"

"Why should you hope that?" asked the girl at his side as they went lurching onward again.

"I hoped it for your sake," was his answer.

"But who are you, that you should do all this for me?"

"Look back and make sure we're not being followed," was the stranger's answer. "Then I'll tell you!"

The girl stared back along the dusty roadway. But along that roadway was nothing to be seen.

What she saw when she turned again, though, was a gray wig and a fringe of yellowish-white whiskers lying in the bottom of the wagon. And when she lifted her eyes to the stranger's face she beheld on that face, suddenly rejuvenated, the narrow band of a yellow mask, a yellow mask which covered the eyes and the upper part of the head. But below the mask, intimidating as it was in its mystery, she could see that the mouth was a smiling one.

FOURTH EPISODE

The Name and the Game

Legar had reason to feel well pleased with his morning's work. Defeated for the time being, in one quarter, he promptly swung about and struck at another.

His attack, in this instance, was directed at nothing less than Enoch Golden's own home. There, effecting an entrance through a neglected coal chute before even the servants were astir, he had crept stealthily upward until he found refuge in a trunk room. Through the door crack of this trunk room, however, he soon had the dubious pleasure of beholding a figure quite as stealthy as his own, a figure that wore a laughing mask and made its way cautiously downward to the door of Enoch Golden's study. On that door the masked figure, before vanishing as quietly as it had first appeared, pinned an oblong paper. Stealing up to it, Legar read:

Enoch Golden: You have proved a disappointment to me. Despite my warnings, you still oppress the poor and abuse your power. Your daughter has been saved from the clutches of Legar, and at the proper time will be produced. But that time will not come until you have changed your ways of life. So while

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still you have the chance, do some good deed!

THE LAUGHING MASK.

Legar, having thoughtfully perused thi strange warning, promptly added a postscript:

As a slight sign of my disapproval, I am appropriating your fifty thousand dollars from the vaults of the Third National bank, for which I now take occasion to thank you.

Ten minutes later Legar had made his escape from the house and was speeding southward in his car, to confer with his own men as to the approaching assault on Golden's wealth in the Third National vaults.

The Laughing Mask himself, in the meantime, was busy with his own enterprise. He had rescued Margory Golden from Legar, it was true, but her conveyance to a place of safety, in open daylight, was a much more difficult problem. In his extremity, acordingly, he had to resort to those expedients nearest at hand.

This led him down a secluded byway, where the powder shack of a construction company still stood half way up a wooden hillside. At the end of a tunnel piercing this hillside was a timbered chamber for high explosives. Guarded as it was with its double lock, the Laughing Mask seemed an expert in the manipulation of such obstacles, since five minutes' work with his skeleton keys threw open that well-hidden room. Once there, he even ventured to explore his surroundings and take from their case certain small cylinders incased in grease-stained paper. He did not explain to the already overpuzzled girl, however, that these grease stains were made by a substance known as nitroglycerine, nor did he explain to her, at the end of his quiet yet hurried labors, that the looped line hanging at the tunnel mouth was in any way connected with the fulminate caps which he had placed so pregnantly close to his buried mine. But it was was well, he remembered, to be prepared for such men as Legar and his followers.

"Now," said the masked figure, turning to the girl, "I want you to stay here until I get back."

Waiting for her deliverer's return, however, proved neither a pleasant nor a tranquilizing pastime. The girl became restless. Then she became worried. Then she even ventured to creep out along the rough-shored passageway, to where the tunnel opened on a shelf of rock and gravel half way up the hillside. Screened as it was with shrubbery she could see little of the valley before her. The only point of life that met her gaze was a black touring car crawling along the valley road. When that car turned off the road and twisted and rocked in between the bushes below her she thought, at first, that it was her unknown guardian returning to her. But when she saw five men cautiously emerge from that half-hidden car and creep still closer through the underbrush, she felt sure that they were not approaching as friends. For a moment her heart leaped up into her mouth. Then she breathed again, for she saw that they were not approaching her hiding place, but apparently seeking one of their own. And as they foregathered behind a screen of scrub oak not more than thirty feet below her she knew both by their guarded tones and their general conspiratorial aspect that they stood intent on their own ends, quite oblivious of her and her hiding place.

Her face paled, however, as she heard the clearer and more authoritative tones of one of those speakers. For that voice, she knew, belonged to Legar, and only to Legar.

The girl, pushing her cautious way through the bushes, leaned even closer over the ledge. Then she held her breath, for she saw that her movements had loosened the gravel at her feet and sent a covey of bowlders careening down the hillside. The voices below at the same time came to a sudden stop. In another moment she could hear the crash of hurrying feet through the tangled shrubbery.

Before she could turn and fly Legar and his four evil-faced followers wese charging up the slope. They were upon her, cutting off her retreat before she could dodge back into the passageway. Yet she did not surrender without a struggle. She fought them back as best she could, standing at bay with her back against the rocky hillside. It was not until Legar's hand clamped like a vise on her arm that she screamed, and screamed again.

A masked figure picking his cautious way along the crest of the hill above them heard that cry and seemed to understand its meaning. For, on hearing that repeated scream, he no longer picked his way, but ran frantically, and with all his speed. So precipitately did he scurry down that rocky hillside, in fact, that he descended in a flying leap in the very midst of Legar's followers clustered about the girl. He landed like a fallen plumb bob, heels down, knocking one of the conspirators sprawling over the cliff edge as he came. Another he sent with a well-aimed blow in the same direction. The third was not disposed of so easily. But an adept jiu-jitsu twist of the body soon sent this opponent diving headforemost into the loose gravel. it was then that Legar, seeing his men going down about him like ninepins, released his clutch on the girl's arm to draw his revo'lver.

At the same moment that he did so the man in the mask, swinging the girl sharply about, darted for the tunnel-mouth. He was through it before Legar could level his gun and fire. He was half-leading, half-dragging the panting girl down the narrow passage before any of the band could follow. But before he dodged for the hidden powder house he threw up his free hand and caught at the loop which hung there at the end of his line. And he pulled it vigorously as he ran.

The result of that simple movement was both prompt and appalling. The thunder of a great detonation shook the earth. The rocky hillside erupted into a sudden volcano of flying earth and gravel, flinging its tons of debris into the echoing valley. And under the debris could be seen the still struggling limbs of Legar and his men.

But the man in the mask did not linger to witness those struggles. He darted with the white-faced girl out of the broken tunnel mouth, dragged her hurriedly up the slope and circled down through rock and underbrush to where his hidden car awaited him.

* * *

The Secret Attack

Enoch Golden was no longer a contemptuously indifferent man as he faced his attorney, John Sibley, hurriedly summoned for a conference.

"I tell you, Sibley," said the man of millions, "something has to be done, and done soon. I'm surrounded by enemies I can't run down, enemies I can't even understand. In the first place, there's this man in a mask stalking through my house and pinning threats to my doorpanels. Then—"

"Wait," cut in the man of law. 'Did anyone actually see this man of the mask?"

"Yes, Wilson, my butler, came face to face with him as he stepped out of a passageway. Then, when my secretary, Manley, started in pursuit of the intruder, instead of finding a stranger in this fool mask, he found his way blocked by a girl, a girl in a cloak, who seemed to come there out of thin air. And that girl, sir, turned out to be my own daughter, my own daughter in some miraculous way rescued from Legar."

"Brought there by the man in the mask?"

"Yes, brought there by him. So she asserts. Yet this stranger, who brings me back the one thing precious in my life, on the same day assumes to criticise my conduct and threatens to rob me of my money."

"But that threat, as I've already pointed out, is foolish. Your money has all the protection that steel and civilisation can surround it with. It lies in the vaults of the Third National bank."

"But I tell you I am surrounded by enemies, by unknown enemies of great skill and daring. That has already been proved. And while they can never make me cower, they have at least made me cautious."

"I guess we'd better all go down to the Third National and make sure they're not putting their gold and notes out on the windowsills for the first crook that comes along to carry off." said the lawyer.

President Stonington of the Third National received them in his private office and learned from Sibley the reason of his visit. That official, in fact, was an active sharer in the incredulity of the old lawyer. He quietly touched a bell, sent for a uniformed attendant and instructed that attendant to escort his visitor to the bank vaults.

"Be so good, Mr. Wells, as to show our clients that our vaults are not made of tissue paper."

This the attendant took much pride in doing.

The array of defensive measures, puzzling as it was to the younger members of the party, served to bring a sense of assurance to Enoch Golden himself.

A certain one-armed criminal, nevertheless, was at that precise moment very busily engaged in preparing for his assault on this Gibraltar of gold so proudly regarded as impregnable. Two workmen in the uniform of General Electric employees, exploring a section of abandoned cable gallery, were busily engaged in enlarging a wire conduit which met this gallery at right angles. There, by means of an electric mining drill, they burrowed like two moles deep beneath the level of the street along which the traffic of a great city so ceaselessly ebbed and flowed. From a manhole opening into this gallery was quietly passed a huge cylinder of iron capped by a drum of zinc having a hinged cover. The two subterranean workers had been warned to handle the cylinder with the utmost care. And this they did, knowing full well that its weight was due to the fact of its being tightly packed with high explosive.

Legar himself, in the meantime, having clothed a number of his henchmen in uniforms and caps bearing the inscription "Western National Bank," directed his attention to the much more critical task of tracing the signature, Henry H. Stonington, on a typewritten sheet bearing the embossed imprint of the Third National.

His next move, once he had received a report that his two gallery workers had fitted their massive cylinder in the wire conduit and pushed it gently but firmly into the uttermost recesses of that conduit by means of a jointed bamboo pole, was to verify the time at which the detonating clock had been set, advise his colleagues, and take up his position in the window of a building commanding a view of the great granite-bastioned bank itself.

He consulted his watch from time to time, with his eyes always going hungrily back to the heavy-pillared back entrance itself.

"In one minute," he announced, "they'll get a dose of the medicine they gave us this morning.' Again he looked at his watch.

A sudden thud and roar of sound cut off all smaller sounds. Then came the cries of terror-stricken human beings, shrill calls for help, hoarse shouts from stalwart figures in uniforms, and the sudden shrill of a policeman's whistle. The clamor and tumult of the streets rose above the quick and ever-nearing throb of engine bells, the gongs of ambulances, the rattle of iron-tired patrol wagons pounding over car rails, the shouts of blue-coated patrolmen already forming their cordon around the dust-crowned ruins.

"Fire!" was the cry that filled the canyon! "The building's on fire!"

And it was then that Legar replaced his watch in his pocket, and tossing aside the field glasses through which he had been viewing the street, showed that he was once more himself.

"Now's the time, men," he announced to his followers, "to get ready for work!"

* * *

The Biter Bitten

The news of the Third National bank outrage soon spread through the city. And as the resultant fire grew in intensity the crowd in the neighborhood grew in volume. Police reserves, marshaled by a stalwart and sternfaced captain, had already established their fire lines and still fought back the overcurious that trampled the long scorpions of black hose and kept edging and shouldering ever closer to the scene of the great catastrophe.

There was no relaxing of vigilance, in fact, when the limousine of Enoch Golden himself came throbbing and crawling through that densely packed mob of human beings, Golden himself, alighting from that car, pleaded and stormed in vain with the inexorable officials confronting him. And while he still frenziedly argued and demanded a hearing with the officers in charge, a second vehicle made its way towards the still smoldering ruins.

This second vehicle was a motor truck on which was mounted not only a number of men in the uniform of bank attendants, but also a police lieutenant, who had been requisitioned to clear a way through the crowd. For this was not the intruson of mere curiosity seekers. That much the captain in charge of the police lines promptly discovered when he was on the point of ordering both truck and attendants out of the forbidden territory. For the cool-eyed man in command of that truck had come well armed for any such emergency. Into the astonished hand of the police official he thrust an authoritative-looking document from the president of the Third National himself:

This letter of introduction read:

To the officials in Charge: Acting on an emergency decision of our directors, I herewith authorise the agents of the Western National Bank to take possession of and remove the contents of Third National Bank vaults to the vaults of the Western National. As this decision was arrived at to frustrate any possible interference with our gold and collateral when so obviously exposed, I trust you will do everything possible to expedite the removal of this treasure to a place of safety.

Yours very truly,

JOHN ELIOT STONINGTON,
President.

At the same time that the police captain, acting on this peremptory order, was clearing a path to the neighborhood of the still smoking vaults, Enoch Golden, with Margory and Manley at his side, was fighting to break through those jealously guarded fire lines. And at the sight of the motor truck and the Western National attendants his antics became even more frenzied than before.

"I tell you I've got to get in there!" he shouted to the apathetic patrolman holding him back.

"Yes," agreed the patrolman, "of course you'd like to get in there.'

"But I tell you I'm Enoch Golden," was the financier's frantic cry.

"I don't care if you're the president of the United States," was the retort. "You stay out."

It was young Manley himself, who, watching his chance, suddenly slipped in through the lines and gained the side of the busy captain before he could be stopped. For already the work of removing the vault contents was under way."

"You've got to keep this gold from going out," the young man cried into the face of the somewhat astounded captain.

"Who are you?" demanded that official. "And what pipe school did you pick that idea from?"

"I picked it from a warning that came to Enoch Golden this morning. I tell you your're handing forty millions to a bunch of crooks on a forged order!"

The captain called to a couple of his men.

"Tierney, and you, Doolan, take this bug-shooter in charge."

"Then telephone to Stonington himself," cried the frantic Manley struggling in the grip of his captors. Get him on the wire himself, and see what he says!"

"Patterson," he called out. "Take charge here, and don't let this motor truck move an inch until I verify this order of Stonington's." Then he turned to Manley. "You come with me."

The triumphant light soon went out of young Manley's face, however, as he stood beside the captain in the telephone booth. He could hear that official call for the number, ask for Stonigton, and crisply demand of the banker if the order for the vault transfer was authentic or not.

"Of course it's authentic! And I want to know what this game is! What are you and your bunch out there trying to put over?"

But Manley knew what he knew.

"I tell you that wasn't Stonington that spoke. It couldn't have been!" cried the desperate young secretary. The captain was already on his feet and fighting his way back to the fire lines.

"Then suppose you go up and tell him he's been dreaming," mocked the irate official. "Then get his affidavit to that effect and amble back with it."

Manley himself was already darting for the door.

"That's just what I'll do," he called out as he made for the corner of Broadway on the run, and there, still on the run, leaped to the running board of an empty taxicab north bound.

Manley's wait on Stonington's doorstep was doubly disquieting. Still more disquieting, however, was that obese banker's reply to the questions so fiercely hurled at him.

"I gave out no such order. And no such telephone call ever came to my house tonight!"

"Then get your phone, quick!" Manley warned him. "Get police headquarters and stop that raid. Stop it inside of ten minutes or your bank'll look a last year's bird nest!"

The excited man of finance, who had been shouting to his servants, suddenly ran to the nearest desk phone and struggled with the instrument. But his struggles were fruitless."

"My phone's dead," he cried out to Manley. "I can't raise central! I can't raise anything!"

"Then beat it for that bank of yours," advised Manley as he made for the door.

"Take me with you; for God's sake take me with you," cried Stonington, catching up his hat and coat and following him.

"I can't," retoted the young man as he darted for his waiting taxi. "I've got to look for a crook called Oyster Joe!"

The police lines about the ruins of the Third National bank, as Manley went scurrying through the streets little dreaming that a stranger had preceded him on that errand, had already been strengthened by

A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER No. 4, (PATHE)

additional reserves as the great motor truck with its bank guards was piled higher and higher with the gold from the blistering vaults. Then came the call for "Gangway!" And it became more and more evident that no timely interception was to rob Legar and his men of their spoils. The heavy truck was already crawling out from the curb, its great wheels crunching over cinders and charred wood, as a messenger ran up to the officer in charge, calling him to the telephone.

That official held the receiver in his hand as the motor truck, gathering speed as it threaded its way through a narrow aisle of open asphalt formed by surging humanity, rounded the corner into Broadway, thundered northward for three blocks, and again turned eastwad.

By the time John Stonington's landaulet reached the bank, following the warning already sent on from headquarters, an empty vault lay amid the smoking ruins and Legar's galleon on wheels, loaded to the brink with its stolen gold, had slipped away unchallenged through the darkness and all trace of it had been lost.

The objective of that wheeled galleon, however, seemed to have been nicely appreciated by Oyster Joe, quietly smoking on the deck of an extremely powerful-engined but extremely dirty launch moored in the shadow of a wharf. That worthy, indeed, showed a marked preference for gloom, since neither his cabin nor his deck lamps were alight. Equally without light was the lumbering truck which crawled cautiously down to the lip of the wharf, where, after an exchange of quiet whistled signals, a number of vaguely outlined figures set about lifting a pile of small but sturdy canvas sacks and boxes from the motor truck to the waiting launch. This was done in utter silence. The moment the transfer had been completed the launch slipped out from the wharf shadow.

Morose as seemed the man steering that launch, the two newcomers who had been ordered abroad his craft, after it had been so silently and quickly loaded, occupied much of his attention. It was soon plain, however, that he had small wish for conversation with them. When, after three miles of silent travel, during which the white-bearded man at the wheel had responded with nothing more than a sulky grunt, one of the newcomers suddenly struck a match and held it close to the white-bearded face, the hands gripping the wheel quite as suddenly relinquished their hold and fastened themselves about the throat of the overinquisitive cargo sentry. Before his companion, standing quite close to the bow of the boat, could quite realize the meaning of the movement, the two men beside the wheel were writhing and stamping and panting about the narrow deck.

Fierce as that fight was, it was not a prolonged one. For the white-bearded man, despite his age, with one final effort, succeeded in lifting his opponent clear of the deck-boards and flinging him headforemost into the black water. Then he turned and braced himself for the charge of the second man. This second man he met by dropping quite flat and unexpectedly on the deck itself. He felt the charging body go over his own, caught at one still kicking foot as he twisted quickly about, and before his opponent could recover from that fall the patriarchal boat owner had assisted his unwelvome guest over the deck-lip after his companion.

But, oddly enough, in that struggle the bewhiskered old boatman had undergone a sudden and startling change. The clutching fingers of his enemy in the second contest along the boatdeck had buried themselves in the thick white beard decorating that launch owner's chin. And when this enemy went overboard that fringe of whiskers went with him, leaving at the wheel a somewhat altered and considerably younger looking man. And that this unknown amender of destinies was still intent on nursing the secret of his identity was further evidenced by the fact that, before turning his boat about and facing the ebb-tide current of the North river, he carefully adjusted over his nose a narrow band of yellow cloth, with its little apron of an inverted crescent. Still later, as he closely watched the light-spangled shore line, he caught sight of two small winking eyes of green and red. Accepting this apparently as a signal, he swung in close under the shadow of a coal barge and made fast at the slip end, where high above him a waiting taxicab stood close beside the string-piece. Yet, hurried as the man in the mask seemed to be, he took time to sit under one of the cabin lamps and indite a short epistle. This epistle, addressed to "Enoch Golden and his friends," read as follows:

The Funds of the Third National bank vault are now in my possession and will be duly returned to the rightful owners. But that I may enjoy the luxury of the game as well as the name, I am withholding from those returned funds the fifty thousand dollars in gold which was formerly the property of the man who, by oppressing the poor, has compelled this action. When that man looks into his own heart and return to the paths of wisdom, this gold will be returned to him by

The Laughing Mask

Still later that night while Davie Manley and Margory Golden and her father were arguing and wondering as to the origin and full meaning of this strange message, Legar and his men, emerging like water rats from the river-front rendezvous close beside the Owl's Nest, piled into a harbor launch with a muffled kicker and silently made their way for Oyster Joe's.

Crowding into the dimly lit sail loft of Oyster Joe, they found themselves confronted, not by the millions in stolen treasure, but by a stiff-pointed and blasphemous old man in white whiskers, tied and lashed to one of his own shack beams.

"Don't yelp at me about your damned gold," cried Oyster Joe, with a sulphurous string of oaths when he was able to speak. "I never saw any gold! All I saw was that chainlighting gink in a mask, the gink who's double-crossed me twice at the same game!"

Legar staggered back into a broken chair.

"So it's the Laughing Mask again!" he said with an oath.

(To Be Continued)

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1916

NEW HUDSON MODEL ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Little Change From 1916 Line Except Minor Improvements Noted in New Cars

New York, Nov. 12.—The first of the new 1917 Hudson Super six model is now on view in the Hudson salesrooms, where it is attracting considerable attention.

Except for a few minor improvements there is little or no change from last year's model, which was the most successful car ever turned out by the Detroit factory.

Some weeks ago President Harry S. Houpt of the Hudson Motor Car Company announced that the price of the Super Six would be advanced on December 1. This, he explained at the time, was due to the fact that the materials entering into the manufacture of the 1917 cars would cost vastly more than those employed in the current year's production.

Mr. Houpt has sold almost every closed car contracted for delivery prior to December 1, and has only a few open or phaeton models left. These he expects to dispose of within the next few days.

"Not all cars will advance, perhaps," says Mr. Houpt; "but eighteen of the leading makers have already announced price increases. In some cases makers who do not raise their prices may lower the grade of materials, and some whose profits are too high may cut them, but all makers who use the Hudson grade of materials must raise the price of their product."

Packard Prices Advance

Owing to the persistent advance in the cost of practically all the materials entering into the manufacture of motor carriages, the Packard Company has announced an increase on both the small and large Twin Sixes.

The increased prices apply to all orders for delivery after February 1, 1917; also to deliveries before that date after the first 4,500 cars of the new model have been sold. That means a period of perhaps four or five weeks during which it will be possible to purchase Twin Sixes at the original prices for delivery within the next few months.

In explanation of the price advance, H. H. Hills, Sales Manager, made the following statement:

"We are continually endeavoring to better our product and make it more luxurious and comfortable, and we are therefore prepared to make any price adjustment that may be necessary rather than sacrifice Packard quality. Our dealers and patrons have shown their appreciation of this policy over a period of years as is illustrated by the fact that months before prices are known orders are placed because it is known that the quality will be maintained, or improved if possible, and that the price is governed by the cost of manufacturing plus a reasonable profit."

SOUTH BEND TO HAVE BIG AUTO TIRE FACTORY

"South Bend, Ind., is going to have the largest automobile plant in the world and the largest tire factory on earth."

This is the announcement emanating from Studebaker headquarters, and to prove it Studebaker announced the addition of thirty acres of new buildings to its already enormous plant.

The tire announcement is also interesting. It is the belief of Peter E. Studebaker, Preisdent of the International India Rubber Corporation of South Bend, that tire prices are still too high. He is at the head of the new tire company, which will be ready to start operations by January 1.

"Tire prices are still too high," said Mr. Studebaker. "They have come down a lot in the past six years, but they can and will come down a good deal more. We are planning to put on the market the best tire money and brains can produce. We have already secured three of the greatest tire building experts in the country, who come from Akron January 1. We contracted for our rubber supply. Our buildings are being rushed to completion and will be ready for occupancy December 12. By the first of the year we shall be in our new factory. In six weeks from that date we shall be ready to fill orders."

British Motor Cars After the War

By H. Massac Buist

(*Motoring Expert*)

Today is the twentieth anniversary of what motorists style "Emancipation Day."

Comparatively few of them, however, have leisure to celebrate the event, for the all-sufficient reason that, even as it was Emancipation Day a score of years ago, so it is the age of motoring today. While the greatest war in history is being rought it is only for the comparatively few associated with the more or less moribund movements to indulge in review and retrospect.

Motoring being the youngest and, at present, quite the most romantic and astonishingly vigorous branch of engineering, it behoves us rather to look ahead and recognise that, amazing as is that which has been accomplished in the two decades since it became a lawful movement in this country, nevertheless today we are but touching the fringe of its possibilities.

Twenty years ago yesterday it was unlawful to drove a motor vehicle at faster speed than four miles an hour; it was classed as a locomotive, and it had to be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag. Twenty years ago today we dispened with the services of the pedestrain bannerbearer, but there were few car owners to take part in the drive from London to Brighton with which that emancipation was celebrated, and still fewer cars capable of making that run without being patched up on the way.

There is no need to indulge in irresponsible prophecy. Instead we have merely to observe certain factors which obtain today and which in combination will predetermine the nature of passenger-car development. The matter may be stated thus:

(a) The purchasing power of the community, which, class for class, will be much less than it was when war broke out.

(b) The progress of metallurgy in association with the world increase of steel, output, and the resulting widening of the scope of the designer.

(c) The labor situation and the general growth of education concerning the profitableness of concentration of effort.

There will be two ways only of causing the private individual to buy a motor carriage after the war. Either you will produce it at such a price that it will be an economy for him to acquire it or you will embody in it such a combination of improvements, alike in design and materials, as will make him disgusted with the finest motor carriages so far available in any class, therefore you will tempt him successfully to part with his money.

Standardising Engines

It may be recalled that before the war manufacturers were wont to employ special steels for making cars solely for competition purposes. There were, however, a hundred and one reasons why they could not standardise engines of high output then, among them being the fact that the very special grade steels of which they must be fashioned were not commercially available. Again, the rank and file of each factory staff was not educated to such highly specialised work. But the demands of war have compelled one motor maker after another to produce engines of more or less high output for aviation work. The original British designs that have proved practical are few in number, a remark which applies equally to the cases of France or of Germany, for instance; but manufacturers are nevertheless gaining enormous experience because many who are unable to make high-powered aircraft engines of their own designing are reproducing them from designs evolved elsewhere.

The difference between war and peace work for engines of high output is this, that in peace time the individual manufacturer produces a few examples for competition work under what may be styled more or less nursery conditions in that the cream of his staff of mechanics is in constant attendance on them; whereas in war time engines of high output have to be standardised precisely as do those of touring cars and issued to the Services, whereupon they are placed in charge of those who, for the most part, had never anything to do with this class of engineering construction before the war. Hence, experience is being gained on an immense scale.

There remains the question of price. The war has put an amazing premium on increase of steel production. The point that matters in this particular connection is that, alike in the case of this country and of any of the big engineering nations, post-war steel production capacity will be enormously in excess of normal requirements, as distinct from those of the brief reconstruction rush period.

Steel makers will find themselves in very keen competition one with another. Those who will succeed in filling their order books will be the firms which will commercialise higher and yet higher grades of steel. Of course, the way to make a better motor carriage is not merely to employ finer materials than hitherto, the possibilities of these materials must be realised to the full by utilising them with worthy designs.

'Feather-Weight' Motor-Cars

Probably, by concentration on one model per factory, and so forth, as far as the lowered-price cars of ordinary design are concerned, no radical change will be witnessed for a spell. They will be more completely equipped for less money. But as regards higher-grade production, including the matter of power for weight, we shall see startlingly fresh things in car design because the weight problem will be attacked to the saving of tires and petrol. You will be able to maintain a motor carriage more cheaply, as well as find it more pleasurable to use, because it will be more flexible, and so forth. Certainly we shall see the more and more efficient overhead valve engine standardised for private car practice, with four valves per cylinder, the whole properly silenced. The cylinder castings, as well as the axles and the longitudinal frame members of the car, for instance, will be made of the finest grade steels or of the latest aluminium alloys to save weight.

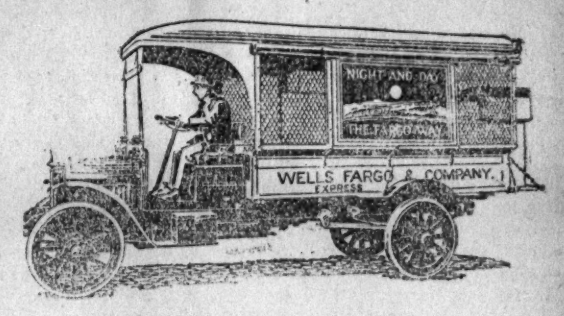
Lightness with commodiousness has not been attempted yet. Progress in this direction will lead us, unconsciously or otherwise, to realise that quality which in our childhood's days we associated with the Damascus blade. We must utilise the elasticity of modern metals more and more.

The automobile industry in Europe must suffer permanently because the war has enabled the American industry to develop to an unmatchable magnitude. But America has not yet produced engines of really high output in the sense which obtains today. Moreover, any engineer who has studied aluminium alloy construction work—take the girder framework of a Zeppelin—will be aware that, apart from metals, there is the opportunity to employ design and workmanship in making cars that will be feather-weights compared with what we know now. Why have springs weighing over a hundredweight apiece if you can build a long, light frame to absorb the shocks?

Of course, the fear will be that the price of such a vehicle must be beyond the purchasing power of the public. That is not so, for there remains always a sufficient proportion of the public which is ready to buy the new and the much more than ordinarily good thing for whatever price it is necessary to charge for it.

Hitherto, no matter what class of car we ride in, we have at least five hundredweight of machinery for each individual conveyed. After the war we may expect the best examples to scale two and a half hundredweight of machinery per person carried as a start towards seriously attacking the problem of motor-vehicle weight. In less than five years from the time peace is concluded we shall regard the motor carriage of today as a heavy-weight, even as twenty years and a day ago today the law regarded the slow, weak, little motor carriage that pioneered the world industry of today as a "locomotive."

FEDERAL LORRIES



Serve the World

The acknowledged superiority of Federal Lorries is due entirely to the precision and care with which they are constructed. Manufactured by a company of long standing and excellent reputation. Backed up by the records of thousands of satisfied owners, in every part of the world.

Buyers of Federal Lorries are assured of the soundness of their investment. Replacement parts may always be obtained, by buying of the world's foremost Lorry makers.

Sturdy, and careful construction to the smallest detail has made the Federal the most dependable lorry. All Federals have the silent, efficient worm drive. Three sizes are manufactured:—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHICAN
U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

INDIAN
Motor-Cycles

A shipment of
"FEATHERWEIGHTS"
is now on view.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
for Shanghai and Yangtsze Valley,

THE EASTERN GARAGE.

Telephone 1159. 4 Soochow Road.

Insure Your Motor-Car

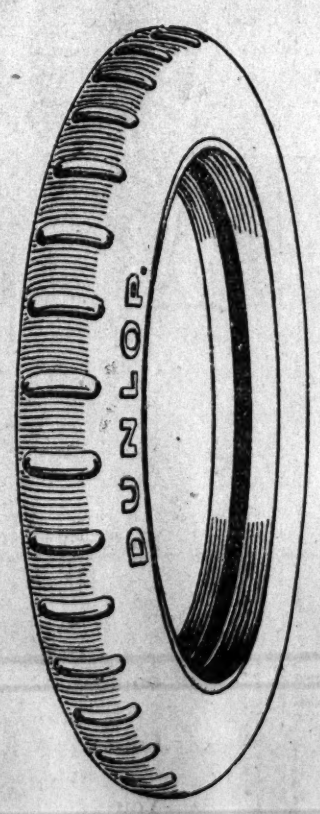
with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Dunlop's Advance 'Xmas Present to Motorists.



FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES

Consequent on the prevailing high rate of exchange, the Dunlop Company announce a reduction of 20 per cent. on their current motor tyre prices as from December 11th, 1916.

The tyre that taught the trade and continues to lead it, is now obtainable at a most reasonable figure—within the reach of every motorist who requires splendid value for his money.

Current Price List issued - - -	Aug. 1915
Reduced 10 per cent. - - - - -	Apr. 1916
„ 20 „ „ - - - - -	Dec. 1916

Specimen Net Prices on Popular Sizes.

	GROOVED COVERS	PLAIN COVERS	TUBES
760 x 90	Tls. 28.00	Tls. 24.90	Tls. 7.20
815 x 105	„ 42.40	„ 38.50	„ 10.90
30 x 3½	„ 29.40	„ 25.60	„ 7.70
36 x 4½	„ 62.00	„ 55.70	„ 14.00

Can be purchased at all Garages and from

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

Cables: Pneumatic. 20 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 2248.

Says That Four Cylinders Will Be The Standard

By R. C. Rueschaw
(*Reo Motor Car Co.*)

It's a dangerous thing to become known as a prophet, but it's a fascinating occupation, and having hit the nail on the head twice in succession I'm inclined to tempt a simple deduction.

Of course, a prophet is only a prophet as long as he is right, so in making the following prophecy I take a long chance on losing my standing in that profession.

In this case, however, it looks to me as if it isn't a prophecy, but just a simple deduction.

I'm going to predict that four-cylinder cars will from now on and for evermore deminate the field.

Considered in the light of the fact that the past year has seen more multi-multi cylinder cars than ever before, still I maintain that all signs and portents point unerringly to the four as the standard car of the future.

When you get right down to brass tacks you will find that there never was any engineering or mercantile reason for cars above four cylinders.

Fours Hold Speed Records

In saying that I'm not forgetful of the fact that a very large proportion of the Reo output is sixes, I am certain that the six will continue to be popular with a certain class of buyers. It will always be popular with that class of people who want a car of exceptional passenger capacity. No, I didn't say speed, because as a matter of fact, all world's speed records are held by fours. But when you come to passenger capacity, say, for seven people it is better engineering practice to add two cylinders than to increase the bore of four cylinders you already have.

But the seven-passenger car will not be the standard automobile. The five-passenger car will always be that, because the average family is five. And that is why I say that the four will dominate from now on.

We manufacturers need not flatter ourselves that we have discovered the superiority, of the four. On the contrary it is the customer who has discovered it, and inasmuch as the customer has always much as the customer has awalys been the court of last resort, his decision will stand and we makers will build to meet his demand, not our preference.

Just take the case of Reo during the past year. We felt certain that the Reo Six would outsell the four. Planned to make them in almost equal ratio.

The six did enjoy a prosperity beyond our most sanguine hopes—but the demand for the four was so hopelessly in excess of our plans for production that we were swamped from the very first.

Demands Must Be Met

We sometimes flatter ourselves that by our advertising we create a demand for a certain type of car. A glance at the order books, however, soon takes the conceit out of us and proves that no matter what we may want the customer to want he insists on wanting anything he likes.

The single cylinder is the most economical consumer of gasoline, and by the same token the four is more economical than the six, the six than the eight, the eight than a twelve, a twelve than a sixteen. Granted always, of course, that the same engineering ability enters into each, and nowadays there's not so much difference between engineers as rival advertisers would lead you to believe.

100,000 CARS MADE IN FIRST 22 MONTHS

Dodge Brothers Establish Remarkable Record for Progress in Short Period

Dodge Brothers recently turned out car No. 100,000, and the event was celebrated at the big plant in Detroit by taking motion pictures of the final assembly of the car.

Dodge Brothers have been reticent in making public production figures, and with the exception of those in the trade who were close to the situation, hardly any one realised that this concern had had such an astonishing growth. Dodge Brothers produced their first car on a commercial basis on December 4, 1914, and by reaching 100,000 now in less than two years they establish an entirely new record in the motor car industry.

The concern is now producing on a large scale and the 60 odd acres of floor space of the plant are being added to by the construction of new buildings.

The evidence of the great growth of the company is further emphasised by the fact that when the drawings for position in the automobile shows of 1916 at New York and Chicago were made recently, Dodge Brothers were found in fourth place in the industry in volume of business. This was an advance in one year from eighth place to fourth place.

Car No. 100,000 is going to have quite an eventful time. It was shipped to the Henshaw Motor Company of Boston, which had applied for the car months ago. There will be a public reception at which many officials will welcome the car, and it will be escorted about the city by the first Dodge Brothers car received in Boston. It is the latter which has earned the name of "Preparedness Car" by its trip through New England in the interest of proper preparedness.

One Out of Every 15 Motor Vehicles Made in United States Exported

One-fifteenth of the motor vehicles made in the United States during the last fiscal year were exported; seventy-eight different countries bought automobiles of American manufacturers; the value of the cars shipped abroad amounted to $100,258,220 gold; this is one-tenth of the gross value of the total output---these facts give some idea of the volume of the export business of American auto manufacturers. The statistics are taken from a report issued last week by the Department of Commerce.

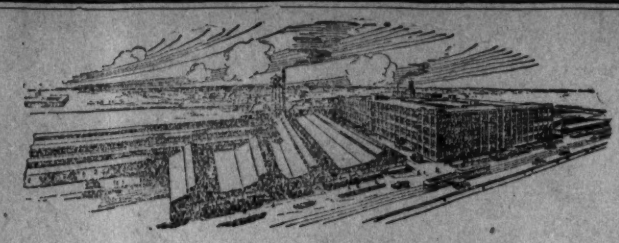
The total number of motor vehicles exported during the last fiscal year was 80,658. There were shipped to foreign countries, not including American possessions, 21,265 commercial vehicles valued at $56,805,548 and 56,234 passenger cars valued at $40,660,263. England, France, and Russia took nearly all of the trucks, 19,028, and nearly one-quarter of the passenger cars, 13,848, or, in all, two-thirds of the total value of the exports. The Philippine Islands and the American possessions, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, received 4,488 motor vehicles, worth $3,740,145. Among the seventy-eight different countries to which motor vehicles were sent are Rumania, Switzerland, Servia, the Azores, Madagascar, French Africa, Tasmania, China, Korea, Paraguay, Guianas, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Danish West Indies. Nearly 90 per cent of all the automobile exports were taken by twelve countries, as follows: England, France, Russia, Canada, Australia and Tasmania, Cuba, New Zealand, Argentina, British South Africa, British India, Philippines, and Dutch East Indies.

MONSTER RACING CAR WRECKS SHOW WINDOWS

Maxwell Shatters Glass And Phonograph Records On Broadway

New Yrok, November 12.—A display which was opened yesterday morning in the Maxwell show windows at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway attracted more attention from the crowds yesterday than any window display seen along Auto Row for many a day. A Maxwell car smashing racing and hill-climb records could not stop until it smashed through the window and projected partly out over the sidewalk. This must have been so because there is the broken glass on the sidewalk to prove it, and the smashed records (phonograph) are there too, with danger signs in front to keep the jostling throngs back. One can see the radiator and mudguards of the speed monster outside the shattered glass.

Harry J. De Bear, local Maxwell manager, is responsible for the unique display, which is interesting all the farmers from Park Row, Columbus Circle land Herald Square. He is fast proving himself to be one of the most progressive executives on Automobile Row. He got his original training in the newspaper game, which only goes to show what so often has been proved before: that newspaper men make the best salesmen.



Hupmobile Detroit Factory Over 500,000 square feet of floor space.

They Win Who Have the Right Thought at Heart

This is true of automobile manufacturers as well as of nations.

Because it had the purpose always to give buyers of Hupmobiles the largest value for their money, the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has made and sold four models in 8 years and has not one failure to record.

Since the Model "20" which circled the globe in 1909, Hupmobile qualities have been world-wide standards of excellence, 50% of the Hupmobiles sold every year are sold to former Hupmobiles owners.

This faith in Hupmobiles goodness we think is a tribute to our honesty of purpose.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m m bore, 140 m m stroke, (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Dealers for all China, except Peking Province
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
DISTRIBUTORS

Hupmobile

Paint Firms and Munitions

(*Journal of Decorative Art and British Decorator*)

We may be allowed to take a certain pride in the part played by the great color-making houses of this country in the provision of war material.

The enormous demand for munitions brought with it a whole series of new demands on the resources of the varnish and paint manufacturers, and perhaps the most important of these was the urgent need for shell varnishes.

Then as the demand intensified, it became clear that these shell varnishes had to be just as quick drying as modern science could make them, and again a new problem had to be faced.

We have been hearing of late of the progress of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Ltd., as munition makers, and the constantly increasing output of their shells, shell varnishes, and other war materials.

We have frequently heard of the lack of enterprise, lack of organising power, and lack of initiative of British, as compared to German business men, and doubtless there are many things we have to learn from our friend the enemy.

But examples such as that of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Ltd., show that quickness to grasp opportunity, initiative, and adaptability are by no means exclusively Teutonic qualities.

This firm has gone from one phase to another in its war activities; first came the shell varnishes, and then the shells, then the cutting down of the time needed for drying the varnishes, until the six hours allowed by the Government had been reduced to a bare 40 minutes.

Our readers will be quick to see the value of this immense saving of time, when the cry from Flanders is for shells, shells, and yet more shells.

Another new war product is Lyddolac, which has been specially produced as a protective coating for high explosive shells.

The need was for a material that would afford the necessary protection, resist wear, and dry quickly. The authorities at Woolwich have tested Lyddolac, and found that in all these respects it meets the requirements of the War Office.

It is very apparent that the speeding-up of shell making involves the acceleration of all its processes. Thus, the invention and successful manufacture of these rapid drying protective varnishes and paints has been a real national service.

Then this energetic firm perfected and patented a shell painting machine, adapted to the use of the brush or spray, and which again has saved an immense amount of time in the completion of the precious shells.

It is noteworthy that the firm is hopeful of adapting this machine to more peaceful purposes after the war, and marketing it for use in many painting processes.

Not satisfied with these achievements, the inventive energy of the Caledonian Works staff was turned on to the whole question of shell painting plant, with a view to arriving at the best possible method—which means the quickest method—of handling the shells throughout the process.

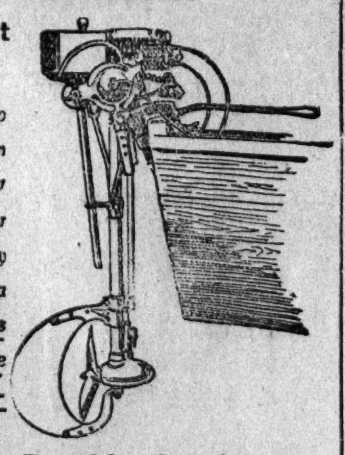
As a result of their efforts in this direction, the firm is now supervising the erection of complete shell paint plants, perfect to the last detail.

We do not know in what direction their tireless energy will next be felt, but we are glad to hear of these great efforts to out-Krupp Krupp, by a firm which until August, 1914, was engaged in one of the most unwarlike forms of industry. It makes us think that the pessimists are wrong, and that, after all, there is still a kick left in British business.

NEW MODEL
ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.
THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE STAR GARAGE CO. wishes to announce that it is now prepared to handle expert automobile repairing, painting, electrical repairs and adjustments, etc., under foreign supervision. Prompt work at moderate rates. A call by phone will bring a representative to examine and estimate on any kind of repair work.

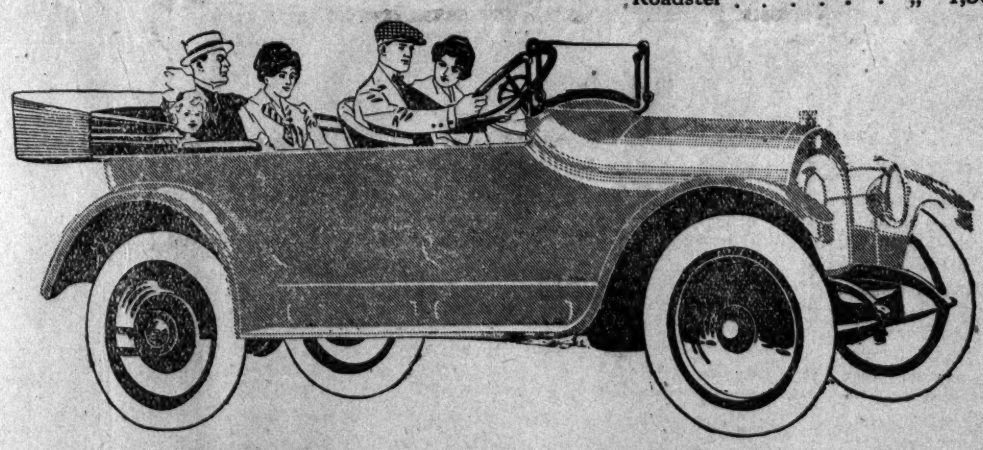
Sole Agents for Fisk Tires.

Phone West 197

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Overland
Model 75 B

Model 75 B Touring Car Tls. 1,550
Roadster . . . . . „ 1,500



25 Miles Per Gallon—

Here is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest priced cars. Its low price includes complete equipment.

The new series Model 75 B Overland is superior to any other car in its price class both in appearance and performance.

It excels in power—makes hills seem almost like level roads.

In looks—the body is finished in a beautiful light grey.

In economy—what other car of its size and power will average from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol?

In comfort—the seats are deep, soft and roomy. The rear springs are of the famous shock-absorbing cantilever type. The tyres are 4 inch.

What's more—this Overland is completely equipped. Not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims and practically every other accessory found on the highest priced cars.

Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

We will be glad to demonstrate it for you.

Model 84-B
The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine,

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2a Jinkee Road. Shanghai and Hankow *'Phone (3 lines) 3809*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Cable Address—Overlandis, Toledo (A. B. C. 5th: General, Western Union and Lieber Codes)

THOROUGH INSPECTION METHODS SAVE WASTE

'Scrap Heap' At Auto Factories Now Reduced To A Minimum

That the manufacture of automobilees has been revolutionised is now an acknowledged and generally known fact, and nowhere are the changed methods more in evidence than in the system of inspection which is employed by some of the industry's largest producers.

The biggest benefit of the thorough inspection methods in vogue at the great Studebaker factories is that they eliminate waste; or, to put it another way, they permit of greater manufacturing economies.

In the earlier stages of automobile manufacturing, for instance, the scrap heaps at the various factories contained many parts in an advanced stage of construction. In other words, there was no inspection of these parts in the earlier stages, which enabled a defective part to go from one department to another, while manufacturing costs mounted, only to have the finished part discarded in the final stage.

The system employed in the Studebaker plants, consisting of many inspections, insures accuracy and saves manufacturing costs by preventing parts that fall to measure up to specifications from passing a single operation.

From the time the engineer's drawings are made the inspection system is in force. Armed with definite specifications from the engineers, inspectors are sent to every source of supply, and nothing is accepted until approved by inspectors at these sources. Any error in producing raw material, for instance, is corrected before an ounce of that material is accepted, instead of later, when the material would have been paid for, and time, labor and machining spent upon a part, only to have it discarded because of faults which should have been prevented at the source.

The inspectors next tackle material as soon as it reaches the factories. A portion of each consignment is taken and put in the laboratories, where the engineers' specifications must be met or the shipments turned back. Again expense is saved because the trouble is stopped before it happens.

From then on, through the different processes of heat treating, machining and grinding, the inspection work is carried on after each operation. Minutely accurate instruments in the hands of experts measue and record different parts to make sure that the engineers' specifications are carried out to the letter.

Such methods and instruments of inspections stand as one of the wonders of modern motor car manufacturing and they are largely responsible for the accuracy which is today possible in quantity automobile production.

FAMOUS CONCERN QUITS

Another concrete instance of the manner in which the horse-drawn buggy is being replaced by the automobile was seen at Connersville, Ind., when the Connersville Buggy Company closed the doors of its factory October 18. This was one of the oldest industrial institutions in the city, occupying a place in the first ranks of the carriage industry for over a quarter of a century.

BUCK'S VANITY HIS UNDOING

Hunters Familiar With Tactics Thus Get Fine Heads

Bangor, Me., October 21.—Some fine deer carcasses have been brought out by hunters, but until the cold weather drives the deer on the ridges in search of the nuts released by the frost no big heads are expected.

Usually the big bucks are taken on the ridges, where, because of the presence of female deer, the bucks assume a defiant mood and the chances for fine heads are better.

TRIUMPH
Triumph bicycles are the hall-mark of perfection. With a mount like the Triumph the joys of cycling are many and varied.
Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry, England.
Of All
Leading Dealers

Nugget Facts And Figures In American League Records

Two major league and world's baseball records were created during the 1916 season, one by the Yankees when they flashed a triple play resulting from a grounder against St. Louis. Rare as triple plays are, they mostly occur on line drives. Pitcher Nabors of Philadelphia established the other record by losing his last twenty games pitched.

Boston won the world's championship in five games.

Boston won the pennant with a percentage of .591.

The batting record of the American League is: Games, 1,254; at bat 41,006; runs, 4,594; hits, 10,110; stolen bases, 1,374; average, .246,549; total games won, 615.

Tris Speaker is the champion batsman with .385.

Eddie Foster and Derrill Pratt played in the most games, 158 games each.

Bert Shotten went to bat more times than any other player, as he carried his club to the plate 613 times.

Ty Cobb scored the most runs—113.

Tris Speaker banged out the most hits—210.

Ty Cobb leads the base runners in a gallop with sixty-eight steals.

Walter Pipp hit the most home runs—12.

Joe Jackson leads in three-base hits—20.

Eddie Grany smashed out the most two base hits—12.

Tris Speaker is the leading one-base hitter with 161.

Joe Jackson has the biggest total bases on hits—289.

Tris Speaker leads in consecutive hitting, as he got 31 hits in seventy-six tries for .408 in twenty-one consecutive games.

Ty Cobb leads at getting four hits in a game, as he did this stunt eight times.

Ty Cobb with four hits for ten bases, leads in total bases on hits in a game.

Buck Weaver is the leader at sacrifice hitting with 42.

Jacques Fournier leads the first basemen at fielding with .996.

Larry Lajoie tops the second basemen in fielding with .985.

Oscar Vitt leads the third basemen at fielding with .959.

Donie Bush leads the shortstops in fielding with .969.

Bob Roth leads the right fielders at fielding with .972.

Happy Felsch leads the center fielders at fielding with .983.

Howard Shanks leads the left fielders at fielding with .976.

Ray Schalk is the leading fielding catcher with .986.

Harry Covelesike leads the pitchers at fielding with .991.

Chick Gandil had more chances than any other first baseman—1,661.

Derrill Pratt had more chances than any other second baseman—948.

Oscar Vitt had more chances than any other third baseman—615.

Lawton Witt had more chances than any other shortstop—874.

Harry Hooper had more chances than any other right fielder—345.

Clyde Milan had more chances than any other center fielder—395.

Howard Shanks had more chances than any other left fielder—389.

Ray Schalk had more chances than any other catcher—760.

Elmer Myers had more chances than any other pitcher—146.

George Sisler made more errors than any other first baseman—24.

Derrill Pratt made more errors than any other second baseman—33.

Pick made more errors than any other third baseman—41.

Latton Witt made more errors than any other shortstop—70.

Harry Hooper made more errors than any other right fielder—11.

Clyde Milan made more errors than any other center fielder—17.

Bert Shotten made more errors than any other left fielder—18.

Steve O'Neill made more errors than any other catcher—22.

Nabors made more errors than any other pitcher—14.

Bernard Boland leads the pitchers in games won and lost, with a percentage of .705.

Walter Johnson leads the pitchers in runs earned, as he allowed but 1.90 earned runs per nine-inning game.

Babe Ruth came through with the most shut-outs—9.

Walter Johnson pitched in the most games—48.

Walter Johnson twirled the most innings—370.

Walter Johnson struck out the most batters, as he fanned 230.

Walter Johnson allowed more hits than any other pitcher—291.

Elmer Myers issued the most bases on balls—167.

George Dauss hit the most batsmen—15.

Joe Bush threw the most wild pitches—14.

George Foster, Nick Cullop, and Dave Davenport are tied with 9 straight victories for the best record in consecutive games won by pitchers, and Foster's string was unbroken at the end of the season.

Dave Davenport allowed the most earned runs—91.

Babe Ruth is the best batting pitcher, with an average of .275.

Boston won the most games, 91.

Philadelphia lost the most games, 111.

Washington engaged in the most tie games, 6.

Washington played the most games, 159.

Detroit went to the bat the most times, 5,199.

Detroit scored the most runs, 670.

Detroit banged out the most hits, 1,364.

St. Louis stole the most bases, 218.

Detroit hit for the best team batting average, .262.

Detroit hit for the most total bases on hits, with 1,794.

New York smashed out the most home runs, 35.

Chicago made the most three-base hits, 99.

Cleveland got the most two-base hits, 222.

Detroit made the most one-base hits, 1,061.

St. Louis made the best record in games won by winnng 14 games in succession.

The American League flashed three triple plays during the season, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis completing them.

The eight teams executed 103 shut-outs in 1916.

The American League fielding record is:

Games, 1,254; total chances, 52,365; put outs, 33,834; assists, 16,647; errors, 1,884; average, .964,022; double plays, 957.

Cleveland flashed the most double plays, 128.

Chicago and Cleveland banged out the most extra base hits, as each hit 307.

Boston produced the most sacrifice hits, 234.

St. Louis got the most bases on balls, 624.

New York struck out the most, 637.

Boston went to bat the most times in one game, 61.

New York scored the most runs in one game, 19.

Chicago got the most hits in one game, 20.

New York stole the most bases in one game, 9.

St. Louis had the most fielding chances, 6,747.

St. Louis got the most put outs, 4,327.

Cleveland had the most assists, 2,188.

Philadelphia made the most errors, 316.

Boston leads in team fielding with an average of .970.

It is
IMPOSSIBLE
to obtain a
BETTER
or a
CHEAPER
MOTOR-CAR
INSURANCE POLICY
than that issued by
The Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Who have already paid over 150 claims to the entire satisfaction of local car-owners

Prospectus from
C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54
AGENT
Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

Maxwell

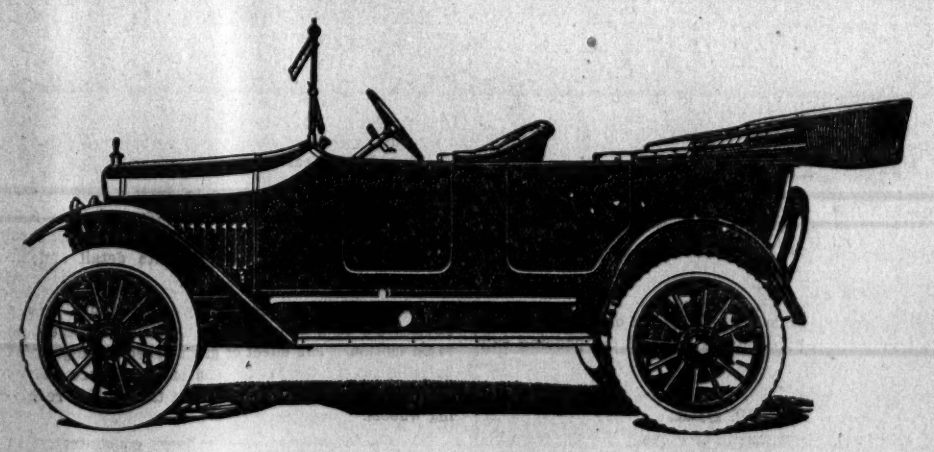
A Handsome Car

WHEN you pay a fairly large sum for an automobile, why not get a good-looking one—one that you will be proud to own, proud to drive and proud to take your friends out in? Maxwell owners have a just pride in the handsome appearance of their automobile, for Maxwell Motor Cars have the same attractive lines, the same graceful design as the higher priced types.

In addition to good looks you want, of course, a reliable, sturdy and economical car. But there is no doubt in your mind on these points since the Maxwell a short time ago established the World's Motor Non-Stop Mileage Record. Any car that can run continuously for 44 days and nights, averaging 500 miles per day—22,000 miles in all, and without once stopping the motor—is bound to be a well-designed and well-made car.

Any car that can perform such a wonderful feat on an average of one gallon of gasoline to every 22 miles is bound to be an economical car.

5-Seater Touring-Car Tls. 1,600.
2-Seater Roadster Tls. 1,500. 6-Seater Town-Car Tls. 2,000.

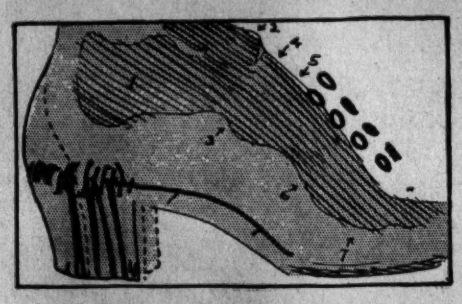


THE EASTERN GARAGE
4, SOOCHOW ROAD. TELEPHONE 1159
DISTRIBUTORS FOR
Maxwell

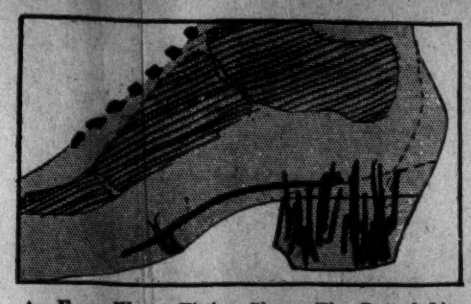
NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

What X-RAYS REVEAL About Our SHOES and FEET

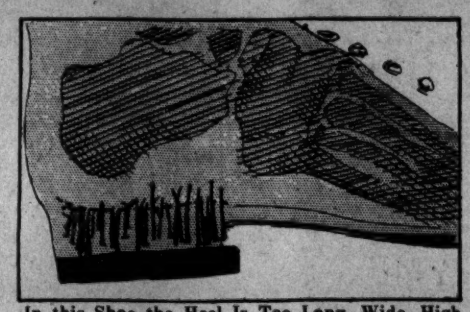
Even When SHOES DON'T HURT YOU the Chances Are They DON'T FIT and May Be Doing You Serious Harm



An X-Ray Photograph of a Shoe and the Foot Inside It Showing How the Counter and Heel Seat Fail to Conform to the Contour of the Heel.



An Even Worse Fitting Shoe. The Dotted Line Indicates the Proper Position for the Heel Which Would Have Shortened the Long Shank.



In this Shoe the Heel Is Too Long, Wide, High, Flat and Hard and Puts the Foot at a Great Disadvantage.

FOR the first time since the human foot was put into the artificial case which custom ordains shall conceal it from public gaze, radiographs have been taken which show precisely how it *looks* in its surroundings.

Mankind has long known how it *feels* (a knowledge too often gained at the price of physical anguish), but these X-ray photographs enable science to demonstrate not only "where the shoe pinches" but, what is quite as important, just where it doesn't pinch. Tight shoes are but little more harmful to the anatomy of the feet than shoes that are too loose.

Man was designated by Nature to be a plantigrade—a creature walking, as do bears, on the whole sole of his foot. But the evolution of artificial foot-coverings, from the sandals of the patriarchs and early Egyptians to the clutching leathern garments of the present day, has tended to convert him into, if not quite a digitigrade poising his weight on his toes after the manner of the cat, at all events into an animal that stupidly perverts the bones and muscles of his feet from their rightful shapes and functions.

Take as a single example the departure, under misdirected shoe-incentive, of the big toe from the task of leverage for which it was intended. "Hallux Valgus" is the scientific medical term by which the altogether too common spectacle of a big toe bending affectionately in toward the lesser toes as though lonely for their company is known. Of course it isn't fatal; if it were the shoe-wearing world would be in imminent peril of depopulation, but it is a manifestation of waste of power in human propulsion of which a scientific age like the present has reason to be ashamed.

The foot is a lever, the fulcrum being at the ball and great toe, and the power (transmitted from the calf muscles) at the heel, with the weight of the body between. No wise mechanic would consent to use a lever the end of which was bent laterally inward, because of the loss of power involved. Yet that loss of power in walking is involved in the case of the man or woman whose great toe has turned from the straight path it was intended to pursue.

Shoes can properly be classed among the "penalties of civilization." They rob the normal foot of its freedom of action and thus literally retard the "progress of man." Although compelled to wear them, there is no reason why man should not insist that they be constructed on lines designated to make him more comfortable and facilitate his locomotion.

The grasp of toes against the ground and the backward push of the great toe are highly important factors in walking or running. Obviously the shoe which cramps and enfeebles those members is not only injurious physically, but stupid from an "efficiency" standpoint.

Efficient feet, when placed bare side by side, should touch from heel to the extremity of the great toe. If a pair of shoes when so placed do not show a like contact they are harmful to the feet that wear them.

It is obvious, however, that even the most unphysiological shoe must modify the amount of injury it can inflict upon a foot, in accordance with the degree of opportunity afforded by the restlessness of the foot within it. This restlessness is largely dependent on the occupation of the foot's owner.

A bookkeeper might spend the same number of months in an ill-fitting shoe as a bill collector without experiencing a tithe of the pedal troubles of the latter; the misshapen shoe, which would work little harm on the foot of the crossed-leg, ease-loving, retired capitalist, might readily be the cause of corns, callosities, bunions and in-growing nails on the feet of his hustling fellow citizens; a barber, standing all day, is more susceptible to the malicious influences of ill-fitting shoes than his neighbor, the tailor. It is therefore evident that shoes should fit one's job as well as one's feet.

Having shoes "made to order" does not by any means guarantee they will meet the physiological requirements, because the custom-made shoe very often fails to live up to the "specifications" made at the time of measurement.

A careful examination of trade shoes until you find the one that most closely conforms to the lines of your foot is a surer way of getting what you need. If X-ray machines could be established in shoe stores, and customers had the time and patience to await the development of radiographs of their feet in the various pairs of shoes they tried on, there would be fewer misfits than at present, but there would still be some.

The human foot is a compound of elastic muscles, ligaments and obstinate bones, rebellious against confinement and not willingly fitting into comparatively unyielding moulds of leather.

Army statistics show that when a soldier is marching with a pack weighing forty pounds on his shoulder his foot becomes nine-sixteenths of an inch longer and one-fourth inch wider than when he is at rest. That there must be room in shoes for foot expansion is thus mathematically established.

But it is also known that the slipping of the foot in a shoe can be the cause of irritation that may extend throughout the entire nervous system. Therefore the therapeutic shoe must strive for a mean between excessive snugness and overlaxity.

No part of a shoe is so important in controlling the "conduct" of the foot as the heel. It was in the latter part of the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century that "heel pieces" were first attached to the soles of foot-wear, and controversy concerning them has prevailed ever since. Their height and shape have varied quite as much as the height and shape of the article worn at the other extremity of the human form. Fashion has been dictator, but "common sense" (a term applied quite generally to wide, low, flat and ungainly shoe-heels) has not always correctly admonished Fashion in seeking to succeed her.

The accompanying radiographs show the hardships that can be put upon feet by heels of almost any height or shape which are not correctly placed nor so constructed as to give a firm "seat" to the hee of the foot resting upon them.

In one we see a foot resting upon an inclined plane, which must slip forward, and, indeed, has done so, leaving a cavity behind the heel.

In another, a foot is shown resting on a heel that is too long, wide and flat; the heel-seat is not secure, and has brought about such a wedging of the toes that the foot is obviously working under great disadvantage.

Still a third radiograph shows a comparatively high heel faultily placed; the dotted line shows a better position, which would have shortened the long shank.

In a recent article in the New York Medical Journal, Dr. Dexter D. Ashley, discussing the importance to health of properly-shaped and correctly-fitting shoes, declares that while lacings afford better and more accurate adjustment to the inequalities of the foot than buttons, there is danger in drawing shoestrings too tight. He explains that the tarsometatarsal joints (which are those just forward of the instep) are often injured and tumors caused by tight lacing.

The same authority in describing a "physiological shoe" says the sole should be strong, elastic, straight to the floor line, with curve sufficient only to prevent stubbing of the toes. The shank should be rather narrow, elastic, tending to the outer side.

But it is to the scientific construction of the heel that most attention is called. It should be just the width of the heel of the wearer, and for adults should be five-eighths to one inch high. It should be built straight down from the "rand," or lower edge, of the counter on the sides, and should set well forward. The heel cavity or "seat" should be slightly concave and conform as closely as possible to the wearer's heel. That "dead tired" feeling experienced by those who stand much upon hard floors in low-heeled shoes may generally be attributed to faulty "heel seats."

There is an expression—"out at elbow," which denotes a slovenly and impecunious condition of the person to whom it is applied. A similar expression is—"down at heels." Perhaps from the latter originated the slang expression, "well heeled," as indicating an exact opposite condition. Whether that is so or not, these X-ray photographs of feet in their shoes seem to prove beyond doubt that when you are rich in foot health, you must necessarily be "well heeled."

Making HORSE CHESTNUTS GOOD TO EAT

FROM time immemorial children have been taught that the horse chestnut is poisonous.

Now comes Science, through her hand-maiden Chemistry, showing that the poisonous element of the horse chestnut is extractable and that from the residue, a flour or meal can be made which is acceptable by horses and cattle, and which, in combination with wheat flour makes palatable bread.

Analysis of the horse chestnut shows that of starch and starchy matter it contains 42 per cent; of albuminous matter, 5 per cent, and of saccharin matter, 9 per cent. This is a large exhibit of nutritive substance, but unfortunately its albuminous and saccharine contents include an intensely bitter substance and certain disagreeable saponin-like glucosids. The latter are substances which when decomposed by dilute acids yield glucose. They render the horse chestnut unpalatable and supply whatever poison the nut contains.

Saponin is used in medicine as a local anesthetic. Whether or not it pervades the glucosids sufficiently to be positively poisonous, the glucosids do give the horse chestnut, after it has been reduced to a flour, a sweetish irritating after-taste that lingers in the throat a long time.

In the first experiments looking to the preparation of the horse-chestnut for human food, the nuts were shelled, quartered and boiled to a mush with a plentiful quantity of water. The water was then ladled off, fresh water poured on, reboiled, and again ladled off. The mush was next washed by decantation with abundant quantities of cold water. It was then placed on linen cloths to drain, and, spread out, thin at a low temperature, was dried in a warm current of air. The cakes were ground into flour.

The flour was of a yellowish white. Almost all the bitter taste of the nut had disappeared, but the disagreeable sweetish flavor remained, rendering it unpalatable.

The process was now altered by first boiling the nuts to a mush, ladling off the water and then decanting repeatedly with a 1 per cent solution of potash. This produced a flour free from bitterness which was successfully fed to chickens and pigs.

However, bread made with 25 per cent of this and 75 per cent of wheat flour, still retained too much of the offending glucosid flavor. Therefore further experiments were undertaken, and it was finally found possible to eliminate the glucosids by extraction with 50 per cent alcohol.

The final product, thus obtained, proved an excellent bread flour.

DISEASES That ATTACK BUSINESS

COMMERCIAL diseases are just as real as the diseases which attack human beings. Their prevalence has just as harmful an effect upon the growth of an industry or a business community as the prevalence of physical diseases has upon the growth of population.

One of the most prevalent of these commercial diseases, according to R. Goodwyn Rhett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is pessimism. This is a malady that is extremely hard to deal with because it often masquerades as conservatism.

Pessimism among the prominent citizens of a community or the executives of a business is a commercial cancer which eats out the heart of enterprise. True conservatism is a balance-wheel which is essential to all successful business; but pessimism that sees only failure, calamity and disaster for everything existing or proposed, is sooner or later fatal to success.

Another commercial disease is commonly known as "Knocking." This is quite different from pessimism, yet almost equally harmful. Its chief symptom is commercial gossip, repeating disparaging rumors about business men and enterprises with a touch of exaggeration, attributing low or mean motives to business leaders, and finding fault generally.

Still another commercial disease which is altogether too prevalent is inordinate selfishness.

Even BIRDS Have to FIGHT for Their "PLACE IN THE SUN"

THE desire to spread out, acquire more territory and gain "a place in the sun" is not peculiar to the human race. It is found among all animals which are under the necessity of guarding and protecting their young.

The fierceness of the struggle for territory in which all animals (except those like the oyster and codfish, which have no parental cares or responsibilities), engage is clearly shown in the behavior of birds during their breeding season. Every pairing male seizes for himself a domain which he will hold against all rivals, or die in the attempt.

The size of the area a bird seizes depends on the nature of the food required by the family he expects. Birds like the robin, that feed on insects, require only a modest estate. Such birds as the raven and eagle must, on the other hand, reserve a huge area, for their prey is less abundant and less easily caught.

This instinct which birds show is not the expression of the sense of personal aggrandizement, but an unconscious desire to secure the continuance of their race. Once the family has been started in life the territory that has been used to rear them is promptly abandoned. The little birds that have been reared with so much care are driven off to fight the battle of life alone. They are not allowed to return the following year to their birthplace to rear their families, and thus are compelled to extend the geographical range of their species.

This throws a new light on the problem raised years ago by Darwin. What happens, he asked, to the enormous numbers of young birds reared annually in any given locality, since in the succeeding year the numbers of such species show no increase? He supposed that this stability was maintained by an enormous death rate.

Undoubtedly this is large, but it is less than he supposed, a large percentage of the missing having been merely driven off to found families elsewhere.

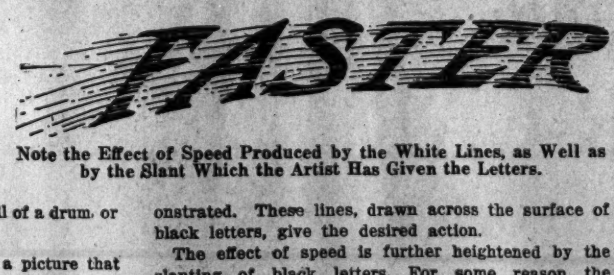
How ARTISTS Put SPEED In PICTURES

WHEN a musical composer wants to convey the idea of speed he shortens the intervals between his notes and increases the number of beats to the measure. When the poet wishes to convey the same idea, he selects words that suggest speed and also chooses metre whose rhythm corresponds to a horses's hoof-beats, the roll of a drum or the pounding of car wheels.

But when the artist wants to draw a picture that shall convey the idea of speed to everybody who sees it, what must he do? First, he must subordinate all the details he possibly can. Infinite detail and intensive action do not go together.

This can be easily proved by experiments with a photograph of a motorcycle or some other object in rapid motion. The effect of great speed is heightened by painting out the background of the picture and as many as possible of the details of the rapidly revolving wheels.

The magic effect of white lines, concentrated in their action, from right to left, is pretty clearly demonstrated. These lines, drawn across the surface of black letters, give the desired action.



Note the Effect of Speed Produced by the White Lines, as Well as by the Slant Which the Artist Has Given the Letters.

The effect of speed is further heightened by the slanting of black letters. For some reason the human mind associates motion with the oblique rather than with the perpendicular. Perhaps this is because we are so used to seeing the masts of ships and trees inclined by the motion of the wind.

Another thing which the human mind accepts as a fact is that everything in front of a moving object is placed and unruffled, while everything behind it must necessarily be active, because of the animated body. So universal is this idea and so firmly fixed in the human mind that the artist who wants a picture to suggest motion must keep it constantly in mind.

The first step in making a picture of an automobile wheel suggest motion is to eliminate as far as possible the details of the spokes, hub and tire. The next step is to suggest the commotion that is taking place behind the wheel. This is done by some such device as a cloud of dust.

The addition of horizontal lines running parallel to the course of the wheel and the distortion of the wheel's circular form so as to give it the slant which our minds have come to associate with motion complete the illusion of speed.

On the Left—An Automobile Wheel that Conveys no Suggestion of Motion Because All Its Details Are Shown. In the Centre—A Wheel That Suggests Speed by the Suppression of Details. On the Right—A Wheel That Suggests Still Greater Speed by the Slant Given It; the Parallel Lines Through It and the Dust Behind.

YOU MIGHT TRY—

For Bee Stings.

TO relieve a bee sting reduce ammonia one-half and apply to the sting.

To Drive Away Gnats.

A LITTLE oil of lavender rubbed on the face, neck and hands will tend to allay the unpleasant interest gnats might otherwise take in you.

In Place of Eggs.

CHOPPED suet is very useful in taking the place of eggs in milk-puddings. Simply sprinkle a little on the top and the pudding will be rich and creamy.

When Pressing Silk.

ALWAYS press silk under a piece of muslin to prevent the silk from becoming hard and crackly. First dampen the muslin, and use a moderately hot iron till the muslin is quite dry.

A Refreshing Odor.

AN agreeable method of changing the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to put some eau de Cologne into a shallow dish and set fire to it. The spirit will make a pretty flame, and impart a delightful odor to the air.

Fighting Moths with Paper.

MOTHS hate newspapers; and will rarely touch anything wrapped in them. Wrap Winter clothes entirely in newspapers before putting them away for the Summer and you may feel reasonably certain that moths will not harm them.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS—

How Insects Travel.

SHIP cargoes are often responsible for the introduction of quite new species of insects in different lands. Banana bunches sometimes hide poisoned reptiles and insects which travel long distances, only to bite or sting the hand of some receiver of fruit. Often they escape alive and breed their kind. Many venomous snakes have thus been introduced into lands where none existed before. Strange creatures have been imported on the blooms of orchids, and West Indian insects have travelled in Easter-lily blossoms. Destructive moths migrate in fruit ships. Flying insects often follow ships. One curious case was that of a vessel from the tropics followed by a swarm of butterflies. Out of sight of the shore, they hid in the cabins and holds, emerging forty days later when the ship reached England. In this way a new species of butterfly was introduced in the British Isles.

How to Make Electricity Play Ball.

A FIRM of amusement builders has established a one-man, automatic baseball contest, in which the player bats and scores, while electricity, operating an ingenious mechanism, acts as pitcher. The game is set up in an enclosed court. At one end is a bank of nets, each of which is labeled to indicate the hits scored by the batter. Before this cage is the pitching machine, which is operated by two Westinghouse motors. This throws a regulation baseball across the home plate, producing curves, drops, a fast one or the fade-away. The player stands at the other end of the cage with the regulation bat and, at the crisp command "Play Ball!" from the operator the balls are served. Balls and strikes are called on the batter, and all his hits are scored. The length of a drive depends upon the net into which he sends the sphere. One net is labeled "single," another "two-base hit," the "home run" net being more difficult to reach than any of the rest.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1916

ALL-SHANGHAI TOO GOOD FOR BRITISH

Locally Born Lads Capture Game By Two Goals To Nil

FOR SHANGHAI'S WOUNDED

Believed Some $1,500 Will Go To This Good Cause As Result of Game

The local product demonstrated their superiority over the home footballers yesterday afternoon in the game arranged by Mr. D. M. Graham in aid of Shanghai's wounded, scoring a 2-0 victory.

There was a big crowd round the ropes of the S.C.C. ground and there should be a tidy sum for the fund when all the dollars are counted up. It is estimated that the proceeds will amount to about $1,500 and for this very satisfactory result the fullest mead of praise is due to Mr. D. M. Graham who worked enthusiastically and zealously in arranging the game.

Unfortunately it was not the finest of exhibitions from the point of view of the spectators, and, in all departments superior, the Shanghai born team well deserved their victory. However, the two teams that battled for supremacy are deserving of the greatest praise and although perhaps some may aver that the football was not up to the usual standard there is satisfaction in the knowledge that every player gave of his best and that the efforts were for a cause that was deserving of every sympathetic support. Both sides were reluctantly compelled to make changes in the original constitution of the eleven, Quayle being displaced by Lawson in the ranks of the British Born and Tweedie filling the vacancy caused by the indisposition of Wigton in the Shanghai Boys eleven.

Punctually at 3 p.m. Capt. Barrett heralded the commencement of hostilities and it was seen that the lads who first saw light on these shores were playing in the colors of the Shanghai Football Club whilst the British Born donned a plain white jersey. Wilson and Leslie were very conspicuous on the left wing for Shanghai and their combined efforts boded danger for McLean's citadel time and again. Once Brandt just failed to gather the ball from an excellent center from Leslie and then Olsen essayed a drive which McLean nicely fisted away. At the other end Robertson caused Wade an anxious moment whan he grazed the cross bar with a lightning drive and then Yorke kicked hard for goal only to see Wade cleverly tip the ball over the bar. These were the salient features of the game, which was marred by too much individualism and a tendency to play into touch. Perhaps the light ball rather handicapped the players but any semblance of combination was conspicuous by its absence. When the game was twenty five minutes old Leslie took advantage of an excellent pass from Wilson and showing a clean pair of heels to the opposition raced on to crown a very fine individual effort with an equally fine goal, the ball landing into the corner of the net with McLean unsighted through the glaring sun.

This reverse seemed to stir new life into the British Born and from an excellently placed corner kick by Clifford, Lawson shot inches wide. Robertson was then presented with a fine opportunity to level the scores but his parting shot was yards wide and the interval arrived with the Shanghai lads leading. Upon resuming the slight breeze gave advantage to the British Born and for a time Ollerdessen and Tonkin were continuously relieving their lines. Tonkin was in fact a veritable jack in the box, popping up wherever wanted and invariably getting there to the dismay of the opposing vanguard. Gande, Brown and Campbell were also a trio of hard workers and very capable ones and with Ollerdessen very safe the efforts of the British quintette were always nipped in the bud. At the other end Tweedie narrowly missed upon two occasions and from Olsen's center Wilson shot very wide when well placed. Through the medium of a

(Continued on Page 2)

Hockey

Sikhs v. St. Xavier's

Chief interest in Hockey was centered in the above League game, and as expected it proved to be one of the best seen this season. The Indians started with one man short and the St. Xavier boys lost no time in taking advantage of such a chance. Within ten minutes from the start they had scored two goals off Canavarro, and, if it had not been for the splendid defence of the Indian goaler, the result of the match might have been different.

Although most of the play, in the first half, was around the Indian goal, the St. Xavier boys could not add any further to the score, while the Indians, in one of their dashes against their opponents' goal, opened the score for their side. At half-time the score was 2-1 in favor of St. Xavier's. At the request of the Captain of the Indians the St. Xavier's Captain agreed to let a policeman, who happened to be there, complete the Indian team in the second half.

Play was then transferred to the St. Xavier's goal. The Indian center-forward soon added two further goals, which gave no chance to the goaler, and there was no further scoring till the whistle sounded. The final result was Sikhs 3, St. Xavier's 2.

The forward line of the winners was very good, but their backs could improve a good deal. On the whole the combination of the team was good.

The weak point of the losers was their shooting within the circle. It was noticed that, although they had many opportunities to score, most of the shots were sent straight to the goaler.

The St. Xavier team has a good many new players and if they will stick together and practice hard great things may be expected of them before the season is over.

Mr. J. d'Almeida refereed a brilliant game to the satisfaction of all.

Harlequins v. Public School

The Public School, strengthened by MacDermott, Tipp and White, put up a very good game against the Harlequins, on the Race Course, yesterday. The Harlequins ran out victors by 7 to 2 and did not have matters as easily as they thought.

Donnelly, Forbes-Cale and Bertenshaw did most of the work for the winners, while Mooney, Webb and MacDermott were the pick of the scholars.

At the end of the first half, the score stood 2-1 in favor of the Harlequins and it was through Donnelly that it was increased to 7.

On the whole, a very enjoyable game was played and, if the scholars keep to their present form, they should do better in the very near future.

'PUSS IN BOOTS'

"Wun Lung" will positively appear in the pantomine 'Puss in Boots' on Boxing Night. We would advise mothers, sisters, fathers, brothers, messmates and "learn pidgin cooks" to be present and hear the Chinese culinary marvel expatiate upon the dietary principles that regulate a man's heart.

If you cannot join up at home come and see the types join up in the "Recruiting Scene." It will appeal to your martial valor and help you to grow fat. If you like living in Shanghai just listen to the "Royalites" tell you why.

If you want to know how to win the Champions drop in on Boxing Night and hear how Sam and his griffin got past the post first.

Do you want to see the latest thing in dancing? Then come along.

Do you want to see Old King Cole and his Queen? Then come along.

Do you want to know how to pack up your troubles? Then come along.

Do you want to see a real beauty chorus? Then come along.

Do you want three hours good time? Then come along.

Do you want a seat? Then get busy and visit Moutrie's!

NANYANG DEFEATS SOOCHOW

Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang) yesterday defeated the University of Soochow football team by nine goals to two. The first goal was scored by Nanyang, two minutes after play started. The result of this game practically assures the Eastern China Intercollegiate championship to Nanyang. The same two teams are to play a return match here next Saturday.

JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

Today is the last day for the first round of the Junior Golf Club Championship.

Joys and Glooms — By Tom Powers

GEE! TOUGH TO BE ALONE IN THE WORLD
BILL, OLD MAN, STAND BY ME! THE WIFE IS COMING TO SEE YOU! SWEAR I WAS WITH YOU LAST NIGHT!
WHY ME!
FALL IN
ZOOM
WAS MY HUSBAND OUT WITH YOU LAST NIGHT? DONT YOU TELL ME HE WASN'T-I KNOW BETTER! YOU WERE OUT PLAYING CARDS WITH HIM-
-AND YOU SWINDLED HIM OUT OF HIS MONEY! I KNOW YOU-YOU'RE A THREE CARD MONTE MAH.
ZOOM
GEE! ITS GREAT TO BE ALONE IN THE WORLD
LITTLE ROMANCES
TE POWERS
MARRY ME?
I WANT TO MARRY YOUR DAUGHTER!
GET THE MONEY FIRST!
VERY WELL. COUGH UP!
TELLA?
BILL
HE'LL DO! HE'S SMART!

Sports Correspondence

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Be so kind as to inform me from whom did Battling Nelson win the lightweight title and to whom did he lose it? Also, where does Joe Gans come in in the lightweight honors. Thanking you for the favor of a reply, as the above is to decide a wager, Yours truly

A. J. ROZA.

Hankow, Dec. 12, 1916.

[Battling Nelson won the lightweight championship in 1908 from Joe Gans, who had held it from 1902, when he beat Frank Erne. Nelson's hold on the title was brief, for he had to surrender it in 1910 to Ad Wolgast.]

Union Jack's Date

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly state in your esteemed paper, who is right in regard to the following: 'A bets B that the "Union Jack" dates from 1801, and is the "union" of the national banners of England (St. George's Cross), of Scotland (St. Andrew's Cross), and of Ireland (St. Patrick's Cross); and that, incidentally, it makes the German Cross. B says: No.

Yours sincerely,

STAKE HOLDER.

"A" wins as to the date of the Union Jack and its composition. There were "union" flags in the time of James the First and Cromwell, but of a different order. The present Union Jack dates from the year of the legislative union of Great Britain with Ireland. We have no information as to whether the Union Jack makes a German cross—possibly it does.

On this subject it may be mentioned that one as often sees the Union Jack flown by private persons the wrong way up—for there is a wrong way—and this really means a signal of distress! The flag is of peculiar construction, due to the breaking in the center of the St. Patrick's Cross, which was done, as a matter of heraldry, so that St. Andrew's Cross should not be obliterated. As the flag is formed, the two countries get their due in either half of the color. The Jack should be flown with the two broad sides of St. Andrew's Cross uppermost and next to the mast.

Rowing Club Gymnasium Opened

Mr. E. C. Pearce Draws Interesting Picture of Shanghai Aquatic History; Smoker a Huge Success

The greatest enthusiasm marked the proceedings at the smoking concert which took place last evening at the Rowing Club. The new gymnasium had been artistically draped with a plentiful selection of flags and bunting and the building looked its best with every table occupied by members and well-wishers of the Club.

Mr. E. C. Pearce presided and under his able chairmanship things went with a swing. Mr. Pearce gave a short address in the middle of the first half of the program, which proved most interesting to his hearers and it is not too much to say that of all the items on a well-filled program his speech was the most appreciated.

He recorded his pleasure in the honor done him in asking him to declare the gym. open, and asked leave to give his hearers a short resume of the club's history. He first took them back to the year 1860 when the club was started under the aegis of some British and American residents.

The first race was an International Eights between British and Americans, which the latter won. He then jumped 19 years (the race having been held in 1866) to the year 1885, when he himself joined the Rowing Club. He said he rowed four races on the Soochow Creek and lost all! He then gave some interesting reminiscences of rowing in those days, and said that his five years' active rowing were the happiest five years he had spent in Shanghai. His advice to all present was: "Stick to Rowing."

He next came to the opening of the new boat-house and detailed the great labor involved in drawing up no less than 5 agreements, with the help of Mr. Duncan McNeill. The swimming bath was next added, which brought about the formation of two sections of the club and nowadays the swimmers charged the oarsmen for the use of their bath. Now a further stage had been reached with the opening of the new gymnasium, which was in the nature of a trial, better things being promised if this venture was a success. Of course the main object of the club was rowing but the gym would help members to keep fit during the winter. He then asked them to charge their glasses and drink success to the Rowing Club.

The following excellent program, as scheduled, was then gotten off, and in addtion Mr. Mina D. Silas gave songs and recitals, and left the audience appealing for more:

1. Mr. E. D. Pearson at the Piano.
2. Mr. H. F. Landers in a Musical Monologue.
3. Mr. W. J. Haynes sings.
4. Mr. E. A. Dearn and "Jimmy" say a few words.
5. Messrs. Neff and Gardner in the Junior Pairs.
6. Mr. G. S. Scott recites the "Song of the Trench."
7. Mr. H. W. Lucas bursts forth into song.

Interval

8. The Scratch Four have a Battle Royal.
9. Mr. E. A. Dearn in a monologue.
10. Mr. E. H. Gordon—song.
11. Mr. G. S. Scott tells of "The Day."
12. Mr. W. J. Haynes sings.
13. Mr. J. A. Blyth with a few Americanisms.
14. The Jiangdaws sing their Hymn of Hate.

Supporting Mr. E. C. Pearce at the head table were:—Major T. E. Rue-

(Continued on Page 2)

Billiards

Standings of the Clubs

	Won	Lost	Total Pts For	Total Pts. against	League points
Lusitano	6	0	7092	5534	12
Masonic	6	1	7938	7042	12
M. E. Inst.	5	2	8081	7209	10
Thirty Club	4	3	8004	7296	8
Powhattan	3	2	5346	5425	6
Police	1	5	6205	6874	2
Customs	1	5	6234	6973	2
Municipal	1	5	6004	7181	2
M. S. Guild	0	4	3568	4890	0

The following games have been played in the Shanghai Inter Club Billiards League during the week:

Municipal v.		Thirty Club	
A. Mackintosh	250	E. D. Bush	190
A. de Kryger	195	H. B. Ollerdessen	250
J. Rush	220	E. F. Fasting	250
C. W. Higgs	250	T. Hadley	222
C. Bull	250	H. Veitch	221
	1,165		1,133

Police v.		M. E. Institute	
Capt. Barrett	214	G. M. Boyes	250
J. Burnside	182	J. E. Wilson	250
C. Doyle	193	Thos. Spring	250
P. W. Reeves	246	W. S. Campbell	250
W. Abbott	250	G. Alexander	223
	1,085		1,223

(J. E. Wilson made a break of 52)

Masonic v.		Customs	
C. Komaroff	250	J. Grant	188
R. Phillips	250	G. B. Stormes	176
H. E. Gibson	250	T. Mellows	156
C. Dewing	148	Capt. Gowing	250
C. Matthews	247	W. Johnstone	250
	1,145		1,020

(C. Komaroff made a break of 86)

Powhattan v.		Customs	
C. F. Peacock	235	J. Grant	250
H. S. Smyth	250	G. B. Stormes	194
H. E. Brewer	250	Capt. Gowing	206
H. Langley	250	T. Mellows	236
E. Strassman	186	W. Johnstone	250
	1,171		1,136

Lusitano v.		M. S. Guild	
G. M. P. Remedios	250	Capt. Blown	137
J. V. Jensen	250	Capt. Best	150
C. M. P. Remedios	250	Capt. Purton	106
J. M. C. Lopes	250	E. P. Kidby	120
F. P. Remedios	250	Capt. McIlwain	177
	1,250		690

(G. M. P. Remedios made a break of 65)

MANY MISHAPS IN WILDEST OF HUNTS

Infuriated 'Fox' Takes His Chasers Into All Manner Of Traps

MR. J. I. EZRA THE WINNER

Finishes Second To His Brother But Latter Is Disqualified

By Johnnie Walker

Last week's winner, infuriated by the comparison of "ladylike" applied to the first hunt of the season, laid by him, had been brooding and threatening reprisals by all kinds of "frightfulness" in yesterday's run, which he had the privilege to lay. His morbidity incubated an idea and hatched out a joke, to wit:—"Start, at Hayes' Chasm; finish, a similar place."

Could "frightfulness" go further! Hayes' Chasm, a place of dismal memories, of which it is written; "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here!" What a place for a first jump! And a similar place for a finish! No wonder many a brave fellow had to imbibe a little liquid courage at the bar on Friday night.

Others, during the later watches of the night, suffered from "chasms." During this attack, the patient is fast asleep, dreams of being run away with by a most uncontrollable China pony, comes plump either on a big stone bridge with a span missing, or a jump so deep and wide, neither bottom nor other side can be seen. The patient then wakes with a shriek, drenched with sweat—and is cured.

The slight rain that fell on Wednesday morning had next to no effect on the country, so a dusty hunt was again prophesied—and a dusty hunt it was. It was a glorious day, with glorious sunshine, which made the trail of yellow and white paper rather difficult to see.

Preliminary Merriment

A big field turned up at the start at Hayes' Chasm, which mercifully was not laid. Mr. Bucephalus and his pony created great joy before the meet was sent off. Mr. Bucephalus came a cropper, his pony bolted through a rope and bamboo fence and came tearing through the field, towing a large bamboo, scattering the hacks and hitting the home trail down Hungjao Road for all it was worth.

After this bit of joy, the Master gave the time-honored formula: "Follow yellow and white paper. Time is up. You may go!" Off went the crowd in a fog of dust.

The first jump was Drakeford's Dry Cut. Mr. Lindsay's pony, after taking it in grand style, incontinently bucked him off on the far side and later caused an excellent mix-up at the first of the Twin Platforms at Artery Creek. Here the dust was so thick that the charging ponies could not see the jump.

Two men lay on the platform, covered by four ponies and two other riders were scattered in the green mire on each side, but what looked like a serious situation, by some marvellous stroke of fortune turned out all right and the field streamed on, the dismounted ones hobbling painfully along in the rear, yelling for somebody to catch their ponies. This was very kindly done by the winners of the second hunt.

A very long check here followed, the hunt being spread all over the place, some going west and some east, but eventually a howl like that of a distressed hyena brought the crowd together on a platform in the direction of the Wedge-Roof Joss-house, near the warping ground, which is familiar country. Over Artery Creek platform, then to a narrow mud-hole and so on to Hungjao Village, where another long check took place.

Forth Brings Grief

After considerable messing around, scent was found to lie through a narrow lane back of Hungjao Village, out on to the banks of Siccawei Creek, Bare Bole Tree Creek being waded and so on to a very nice water jump at Corinth, then in and out of the lagoons, to Forth. A late arrival at Forth found about three men in, several riderless ponies careering about and six or eight men gazing disconsolately at the jump.

However, some way or other, this

jump was crossed and away streamed the field for Mackinnon's Bath, which is no longer the jump it used to be. In fact, it is now more or less a mud-hole and can in future be advantageously left alone.

A natural lie for a fox from here is towards Dallas' Grave and so it proved and could be seen from a distance from the immense crowd of natives gathered here for a little quiet fun. And they got it! Ih or over is the word at this jump. Honest enough, it has to be cleared. Those that failed to clear it yesterday got a bath and the Chinese had their fill of delight.

The leaders here set a cracking pace towards Rubicon Road, rounding Clear Water, for Family Tree platform, then straight for Westward Ho! where ensued a long check, which brought most of the field together again, although some rash spirits went down all the jumps on Westward Ho! for no reason except excitement, because no paper was laid there. Back came the crowd in the direction of the Slough of Despond, late arrivals all converging and making a very pretty picture.

More Chinese Tricks

After the Slough of Despond, the Chinese had apparently been up to tricks, for paper lay over Marah platform and over the big Marah jump, where several gentlemen looped the loop, including that sterling sportsman the Senior Consul.

Before finding out the mistake, most of the hunt had actually crossed the Hungjao Road and got into the Wilderness country, just like they did in the previous hunt. Sorrowfully, but swiftly, they trooped back over the distressing lowland, through Panama and Pons flats, Pons being the next obstacle, which most men negotiated quite gallantly, but several again found a watery grave.

The pace was now as fast as that of a steeplechase, men expecting the finish on Schultze Line or Beeline. On went the trail, down Schultze Line, through Artery Creek, which is a good, honest wade with a hard bottom, and away as hard as they could leg it across Here and There flats.

At this spot the fox had laid his trap, because, after leaving a strong scent for about forty yards over the first small jump, he had eventually swerved to the left and run home via Here and There. The leaders had now made up their minds on a finish at One Wide River and carried on over last week's paper, over the Hong jump and not finding out their mistake until they were actually as far as Plum Tree platform.

An Extraordinary Finish

Meantime, a good number of men had picked up the correct trail, which lay over Here and There, a terrific jump, which was negotiated cleanly by very few, the rest being quite content to crawl it, especially as it was pretty full of casualties. From here, the fox had apparently decided to finish somewhere around Soochow, for he doubled back west, right into the eye of the sun, over one of the wooden bridges on Warren Road, then up Beeline—a most extraordinary course to take.

After the last big jump on Beeline—at every jump of which, by the way there were any amount of croppers, men and ponies being scattered about like a Balaclava melee—the fox ran in a right-handed direction round the village and so to earth and most of the hunt followed him, for the last jump, whilst not being too big, had nasty, treacherous-looking banks, with the result that very few ponies actually cleared it, the great majority refusing and having to ingloriously crawl the mud-hole at the side and so through the long sought for flags.

It is said the army swears terribly in Flanders, but the "langwidge" to be heard at the Race Club last night would have put to shame the most hardened veteran in Flanders. Nobody could grouse about the hunt up to Here and There flats. It was honest thus far, but the general consensus of opinion is that a finish running away from home and into the eye of the sun is a thing to be avoided if possible.

Still, every fox is entitled to run his own course and lay scent to his own ideas.

Two Bad Accidents

It is rumored that Mr. "Chuck" Burkill got laid out as a result of a nasty spill and the senior of the Heavenly Twins family, who lately took up the glorious game, unfortunately broke his collar-bone, though it was understood last night that he was getting along well and not feeling the pain too much. These are all the breakages known at the moment, though there may be more, for the dust was really so thick that neither men nor ponies very often could see where they were going.

No. 1 H. T. passed through the flags first, but was disqualified for taking a wrong course, thus giving the win to No. 2 H. T., whilst Mr. George Dallas carried off the heavyweight. Mr. Boyd again got the sixth place and apparently has a mortgage on this position, though it is expected he will redeem the mortgage by winning his pink before the season closes.

Mr. Newman still has a lot of receipts waiting to be filled up at $5 a time. The card read:

1. Mr. J. I. Ezra, The Tipster.
2. Mr. G. Dallas (heavyweight), Galloway.
3. Mr. G. Holmes, Mahtao.
4. Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Salvator.
5. Mr. R. F. C. Master, Magic.
6. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Cap'n Stormalong.

New Boxing Sensation

"JIMMY" O'HAGAN

Here is the new boxing marvel—Jimmy O'Hagan, the sensational Albany, New York, middleweight, who is now the talk of the pugilistic world. Like a bolt of lightning, O'Hagan has created havoc among the middleweights. With the possible exception of Les Darcy, O'Hagan now is the most spectacular middleweight boxer since the days of Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons.

DEAD FISH LOSE WEIGHT?

Angler Thinks They Do From Capture to Scales

Avalon, Cal., October 21.—James W. Jump of Los Angeles, Cal., felt sure that he had a gold button tuna when he landed on the last day of the summer tournament season a tuna that looked as if it would go 100 pounds.

Incidentally only one fish weighing over that figure was taken with rod and line in the summer contest.

When the fish was weighed it balanced the scales at ninety-six and one-half pounds, and Mr. Jump believes that three and three-quarter pounds were lost in weight from the time when he took the fish from the San Clements waters until he brought it to the wharf.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

FLOWER and Vegetable Seeds

Bulbs:
Tulips, Freesias, Daffodils.

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How First President Fell Into Clam Pail

Washington, Angling for Cod, When Fish Let Go Suddenly, Got Black Eye

George Washington, first President of the United States, was a noted angler in his day. Whenever he got an opportunity he went fishing. Sometimes it was in fresh waters, sometimes in salt. He was not ashamed to fish for the humble cod, which by the wildest stretch of the imagination could never be put in the game class.

When Washington was on his "great Northern and Eastern tour," in 1789, which reached the extreme point of his travel at Portsmouth, N. H., he was taken out to view the harbor.

The party went to the outer harbor beyond and over to the lighthouse, where he says himself:

"Having lines we proceeded to the Fishing Banks, a little without the harbor and fished for Cod, but it was not a proper time of tide. We only caught a with which about 1 o'clock we returned to Town."

Of this fishing trip there is a letter in existence written by Col. Samuel Cogswell of Washington's staff, and sent to Mrs. Cogswell from Portsmouth, N. H., on November 5, 1789. The fishing was indulged in from a barge painted red, white and blue.

Washington was one of the few that got a bite.

"It let to go so sudden," wrote Cogswell, "that Gen. Washington was precipitated down squarely on their bait pipkin (pail), which held clams. He also got hit on a corner of Squire Langdon's hat, which resulted, by the time they landed, in a black eye.

"His Excellency rose again with characteristic grace and dignity, veiling both disappointment and discomfiture in smiles.

"For this mean trick the gods compensated their mortal favorite by granting him a lusty codfish—the first and best catch of the excursion—just a moment after his clammy downfall."

Washington was not a boastful angler, showing himself a true disciple of Izaak Walton.

All-Shanghai Too Good For British

(Continued from Page 1)

melee in front of the British goal Brown essayed a high shot for goal and McLean through some unaccountable reason had the misfortune to wrongly gauge the flight of the ball, which fell into the side of the netting into the goal.

The British could not reduce this advantage of the Shanghai lads and despite a well intentioned effort from Clifford they had to admit defeat by two clear goals.

McLean was hardly up to his usual form and of the full backs Biggs was the best, Forshaw being unwell and his display suffered accordingly.

Isherwood was the best half on the field for Murray had a difficult task in checking such a fast wing as Leslie and Wilson.

The forwards were a disjointed lot and were sadly disappointing.

For the Shanghai Boys Tonkin and Ollerdessen were very safe and in Gande, Brown and Campbell they had a most formidable trio of defenders. Of the forwards there is no necessity for individual criticism, for all were good and clever.

Capt. Barrett refereed in his usual capable manner and Messrs. Spottiswoode and Craigie Ross officiated as linesmen.

Public School Old Boys Lose

The Public School Old Boys met the Hanbury Old Boys in Hongkew Park. The game resulted in a win for the latter by 5 goals to 1. The first moiety play was rather slow. Alex Sofoulis, the Hanbury tricky man, opened the scoring with a fine shot which beat the opposing goalie all ends up. Fuxman kindly contributed the second goal. This ended the scoring for the 1st half. The play was pretty even.

On resumption of play the Hanbury forwards made a determined attack on the enemy's citadel. During a melee in front of the Public School goal Gifford scored. The same player bumped Ferris together with the ball into the goal. Smith of the Public School, who had been playing a splendid defensive game, tried his hand at forward. Owing to his superior speed he beat the opposing backs and from a center Pearson netted.

Costa Sofoulis played a splendid combination game with his brother Alex and although only a midget proved a constant source of anxiety to the opposing defence. Hayward, captain of the Hanburians, played his usual dashing game. Five minutes from time Costa scored the final goal.

Rowing Club Gymnasium Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

man, Mr. D. C. Hutchison (Captain of the Club), Mr. Duncan M. Graham (former Captain) and Mr. E. H. Gordon.

Gymnasium Activities

The following are the activities scheduled to begin this week at the boathouse:—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 to 8 p.m. Basket ball and other games.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays: Class in gymnastics, setting-up exercises, handball, wrestling and boxing.

A handball tournament will begin on Tuesday after class drill. All those interested should signify by entering their names on the lists provided at the gymnasium.

It is the intention of the committee at a later date to engage the services of a professional instructor. For the time being amateurs will give attention to the various phases of the club's new activities.

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Finest Workmanship and Materials
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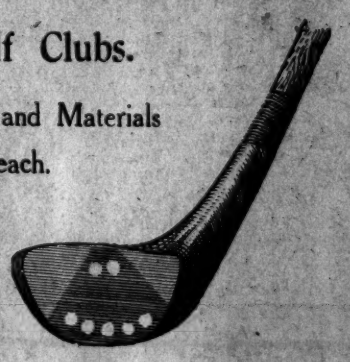

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
35 Nanking Road.

WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

But when the thread of **life** breaks, you **can't** tie it together and go ahead, and you **can't** begin all over again. It is broken once for all.

And you can't tell when it is going to break, leaving your loved ones without you to provide for them.

Life assurance assures them food and shelter.

Better see about it now, and start by writing this office.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA
22, Kiangse Road.

Today's Football

Jewish R. C. vs. Customs

To be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 2.45 p.m. Referee, Mr. H. J. Sanft.

Customs Team: Shennan; Chapman, Uhlich; Philippovitch, Schneider, Canda; Herko, Fulker, McNeale, Anderson (Capt.), Baker.

Reserve:—Byrne.

Jewish Recreation Club.—D. Whiteman, C. Meyer, C. Fuxman, H. Abrahams, D. Abraham, R. Moalem, J. Saltoun, A. Saltoun, R. Komaroff, V. Moalem, and H. Whitgob.

S.V.C. PARADE

The infantry companies of the S.V.C. had a smart two hours route march in the Bubbling Well district yesterday between three and five o'clock when they covered a distance of seven and a half miles—or an average of three and three quarter miles an hour—pretty good going. "A" Co., "B" Co., Shanghai Scottish, American Co., Customs, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese Companies were all well represented, the total number of officers and men out being 192. The march was by Great Western Road to the open country, north, and in again to Carter Road. The men were in good fettle but the roads were hard and dusty and took a good deal out of them. The Staff was also represented in the march.

CARP WITHOUT TAIL

Chillicothe, Ohio, October 21.—Clay Johnson in the Scioto River the other day caught a carp weighing 3½ pounds that had no tail. Its rear fins were used in place of a tail.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those made of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen
19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

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This quotation aptly applies to TOCOSEAL. To prevent DAMP WALLS, caused by capillary attraction of moisture, USE TOCOSEAL as a DAMP COURSE. TOCOSEAL is practically indestructible, being ACID and ALKALI PROOF. It is as easily applied as mortar, by any bricklayer. TOCOSEAL will always remain waterproof; costs about 40 per cent less per Fang than any other damp course of anywhere near its equal in efficiency. Always carried in stock.

We also have special ANTI-ALKALI Paints in colors for waterproofing side walls to prevent penetration of moisture.

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THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

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